The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1920. TWO ANNAS

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIA

...orporated in England.]

...SENGER SERVICE

...O PLYMOUTH & LONDON

...ING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Jan 1920	Nellore ..	6858
24th "	Kashgar ..	8840
31st "	Malta ..	6064
7th Feb.	Mervada ..	8193

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons	
15th Jan.	Neuralia ..	9082	To Colombo & Calcutta.
17th "	Dilwara ..	8378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.		
14th Jan.	Chakla ..	Karachi Via K ports	10 A. M
14th "	Lhasa ..	Bussrah via Karachi,	Noon
15th "	Pallitana ..	Karachi direct.	
15th "	Taroba ..	E. & S. Africa via Mormugao	

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	24th Dec	10th Jan.
Suki Maru	M. Matsuyama	3161	1st Jan.	9th Jan.
Rangoon Maru*	S. Iriye	4950	26th Dec.	11th Jan.
Tokomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3358	1st Jan.	11th Jan.
Kiwah Wu	G. Usui	4249	10th Jan.	21st Jan.
Tsambo Maru		3186	15th Jan.	26th Jan.
Shinryu Maru	S. Mori	3178	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Mar	K. Shimizu	2781	31st Jan.	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight apply to:—

Z. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
"Kamakura Maru"	N. Wakatake	9th Dec.	11th Jan.	Japan
Saigon Maru.	S. Kondo	23rd Dec	3th Jan.	Japan
Barrow Maru.	T. Takemura	29th Dec.	5th Jan.	Japan
Kasado Maru	S. Kawada	30th Dec.	3th Jan.	Japan
Kosaku Maru	F. Anjiro	4th Jan	8th Jan.	Japan
Yokuno Maru	I. Saito	7th Jan	13th Jan.	Japan
Sagara Maru.	M. O'mto	8th Jan.	2 th Jan.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports).

For Freights apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

G. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,750	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,20,502	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Wazalla City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1868.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIBARA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 107.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Aka	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,02,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yamai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 209.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

E. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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Sir Hukumchand Saroopchand, Kt.
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The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles:—

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1st Class "B", Rs. 520 (single fare).
2nd Class, Rs. 380 (single fare).

No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.

Children over 3 and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under 3 (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under 3 years, one quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.

2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.

336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.

168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.

Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 10 per cwt.

For further particulars please apply to:—

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High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in, Complete for one Suit, Rs. 10 per piece.

Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.

Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace borders suitable for Ladies

Price Rs. 30 per Saree.

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,

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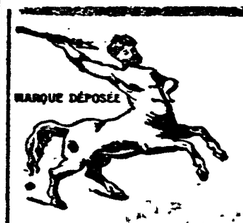

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COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
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Can be had of all dealers

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Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs,

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Large Stock always received. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.

Repairs to Cameras, a Speciality.

S. MAHADEO & SON

295-99, Hollichakla Street, Fort, Bombay.

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at this t[illegible] waft on [illegible] doleful warn[illegible] grim gather[illegible] of malaria, wh[illegible] passage through [illegible] and over marshe[illegible] Take, therefore, t[illegible] keep in readiness a g[illegible]

SOUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

The Medicine of the Millions

for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other Fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases,"—C. L. D. Prayero, Hyderabad, Dec.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, I.C.S., High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safest cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

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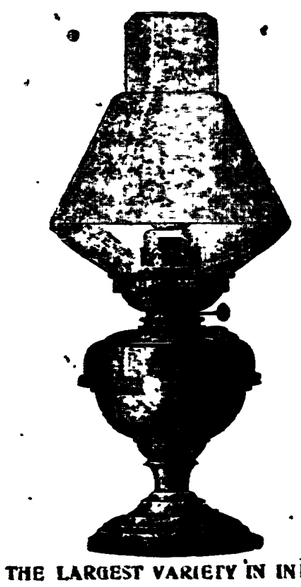

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Special Line:—

STORM PUNKHA PROOF LAMPS.

Complete Household Requisites.

Crockery, Cutlery, Glass & Electroplate ware,

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Specially invented for the WINTER.

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[redacted]Y, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO.,
[redacted]. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified and EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER of any community with testimonials. Apply Box No. 850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7664

WANTED—OFFICE SECRETARY experienced in conducting business of Limited concern. Apply stating required salary and with testimonials and good reference essential to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7706

WANTED—Competent SALESMAN for Cotton Jettha, to be opened shortly, only experienced men need apply stating required salary to Box No. 858, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7705

WANTED—A BOY with knowledge of Typing and English Speed ordinary. Pay upto Rs. 35 per month. Apply in own hand with stamped addressed cover, stating age, etc. to Box No. 860, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7708

WANTED—A smart and accurate TYPIST for a commercial firm. Apply in own writing, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 857, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7688

WANTED.—A CLERK for general duties, Good handwriting essential. Salary Rs. 35. Apply personally with application and original testimonials, to the AGENT, THE NAVSARIWALLA PAREKH and Co., Ltd., MURARJI Buildings, No. 5, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. 7713

WANTED—A competent Gujarati UNDERGRADUATE, efficient in English Correspondence and Typewriting. Good prospects. Apply immediately to MOTILAL KALLANDAS and Co., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 7667

WANTED—A capable and energetic GENTLEMAN to manage a big concern in Share and Stock business. Must have sound experience of the line and able to attend correspondence, and accounts. Salary Rs. 300 and upwards MANISHANKER M. BHATT, New Share Bazaar. 7685

WANTED—Experienced and energetic OVERSEERS to take charge of building work, arrange material, etc. Pay handsome according to qualifications. Apply sharp Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7628

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Hindu GRADUATE (S. T. C. D. preferred) as Head Master and also an undergraduate for an Anglo Vernacular School. Pay according to qualification. Apply stating age, experience and the lowest salary expected to Secretary, Ramji Assar Vidyalaya Ghatkopar (G. I. P. Railway). 7979

WANTED.—Experienced CLERKS, knowing shorthand typewriting and general office work good handwriting essential, Gujarati knowing preferred. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 851, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7608

WANTED—Influential SALESMEN to work on Commission for securing orders in building material, such as timber, galvanized sheets, nails, tiles, etc. Handsome commission offered for good business. Apply Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7627

WANTED—APPRENTICE BOYS with at least 5th Standard study to learn Mono and Lino work. Pocket expense of Rs. 15 per month will be allowed only to really energetic, regular and hardworking boys. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED Competent BINDERS and COMPOSITORS. Good pay. Only hardworking and competent men should apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED.—4 TAP INSPECTORS for looking water supply mains, maintaining and repairing fittings, inspecting house connections, and taking meter readings. Candidates must be properly educated, should have a practical training as a Plaumber's Assistant, or a mechanic in any recognised workshop. Young, energetic men belonging to good class families need only apply to the undersigned before 19th January, 1920. MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Lucknow. 7476

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS for outstations for Cotton purchasing. Apply Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7700

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK, to do outdoor work. Salary Rs. 30. Apply to Box No. 856, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 7686

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Science or an undergraduate and a MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL with drawing. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, A. V. School, Pardi Dist, Surat. 7704

WANTED—A GRADUATE, trained or with more than 5 years' teaching experience. Salary Rs. 75. Apply stating experience, age to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth. 7703

WANTED for Basra, experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Shorthand speed not less than 80 words per minute. Three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 200—225—250. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9698

WANTED. — Thoroughly experienced CLERK for English Correspondence and queries. None but smart man need apply. Good salary to good man. Apply Box No. 855, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7682

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced SHARE TRANSFER and DESPATCH CLERKS and a SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Apply The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Share Department, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 7659

WANTED—A competent and experienced Gujarati Hindu CLERK. Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Apply personally to SECRETARY, Goculdas T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort. 7670

WANTED—English knowing CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, TYPISTS SALESMEN, and CANVASSARS. Good terms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 844, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7649

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MASTER MARINER open to engagement afloat or ashore, over 20 years' experience on the Indian Coast. Calcutta papers please copy. Apply Box No. 843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7645

AN educated young Parsi gentleman wishes to invest a few thousand and be a partner in a respectable and profit able going concern. Best references given. Apply Box No. 862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7710

MILL OWNERS—Textile Expert, Home and American experience, working for years as manager in big Indian Mills, is open for engagement, clever in handling labour exceptional credentials. Apply Box No. 821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7538

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 400, Liberal interest and instalments. Apply sharp stating terms to Box No. 834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7606

WANTED—One LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER, secondhand 8 feet by 30 feet pressure 180 to 200 in good working order. Write in details, MANOR MILL, NADIAD. 7570

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest rupees fifty thousand to one lakh in motor-business. Profit at least 50 per cent. Apply Box No. 845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7650

WANTED—One STEAM ENGINE of 500 I. H. P. and one of 800 I. H. P. compound condensing of well-known makers in good working order. Write to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7525

WANTED TO PURCHASE a nice BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road. Brokers need not apply. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 861, Advt. Dept. "Bombay, Chronicle." 7709

REQUIRED.—A CUPOLA and BLOWER for melting one ton of Cast Iron at a time also a Screw Cutting Lathe about 14 feet long centre 1½ feet with gap. Serviceable second hand or new. Apply with lowest quotation to C. T. DALAL, Special Superintending Engineer, Himayat Saugar Project, Hyderabad Decean. 7702

WANTED Big INDUSTRIAL or COMMERCIAL CONCERNS to know that a long experienced, foreign travelled Indian business gentleman, who can organize, control, and successfully manage any office is open to engagement. Please apply to Box No. 848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7661

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

TWO Brand New Ford, five seater CAR FOR SALE. Immediate delivery. Apply to SHRINIWAS KHEMRAJ, Khambata Lane, 7th Khetwadi, Girgaon, Bombay. 7647

FOR SALE—Half Share in a large and up-to-date Aerated Water Factory in Bombay. For particular apply to Box No. 805, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7496

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

YES, you may come to us even if you want an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy that we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE second-hand WARPING FRAMES with expanding surface Drum Creel for 510 Bobbins with Glass Guide Rods. Write to Box No. 831, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7562

FOR SALE.—A lot of Gents' BOOTS and SHOES, made of Chrome Leather at prices ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per pair. Call early to avoid disappointment at The "MYSOCHROME" (Reged.) 213, Hornby Road, Badri Mahal, Bombay. 7712

ELECTRIC MOTOR of 12 H.-P., 460 Volts D.C. Curret. of Simen's maker. Apply The FORT FLOUR MILL, Mint Road, Fort. 7711

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A piece of Open Ground of 1,500 square yards in the possession of the Industrial Chemical Works at Government Gate Road, Parel, behind Morarji Gokuldas Mills. See the MANAGER of the Industrial Chemical Works. 7637

TO BE LET—One MOTOR STABLE. Apply KHEMRAJ SHRIKRISHNADASS, Proprietor, Shri Venkateshwar Press, Khambata Lane, 7th Khetwadi, Girgaon, Bombay. 7648

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

THE COAL CONSUMERS.

IT IS anticipated that during the whole of 1920, there will be great difficulty in securing wagons for transportation of COALS from the BENGAL COAL FIELDS to WESTERN INDIA. In view of this difficulty it will be policy for COAL CONSUMERS to at once make arrangements for at least a portion of their requirements to be drawn from the Central Province and Burhar Collieries, where the wagon supply will be fairly free.

We are in a position to supply these coals, and quotations and analysis can be obtained on application to:—

BIRD & CO., (of Calcutta),
Telephone Buildings, Bombay.
Telephone No. 3448.
Telegrams "BLACKBIRD."
Post Box 299. 7564

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 500 are invited for the supply of materials required by the Electrical Department for the period ending July, 1920. For details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 18th December, 1919 or apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) B. D. NATH,
For Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore. 7605

NOTICE.

5 SEATER OVERLAND, 4 CYLINDER, MODEL 83,

IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER AND IN SPLENDID CONDITION, WELL-KNOWN IN POONA AS A GOOD CAR.

Electric starter, electric lighting system electric horn, also bulb horn, revolving oil indicator, one-man hood and cover, magnetic speedometer, extra demountable rim and tyre, full set of tools, tyre repair kit, jack and pump, one large overall cover, covers for whole interior of car.

Price Rs. 5,500.

Apply to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7598

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st February, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required without in due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 25th November, 1919. 9678

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ASIATIC SEAMEN'S UNION.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Union will be held at the Institute Luse Indian Hall, Dabbul, on SATURDAY, the 7th February, 1920, at 8 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the managing committee's report and statement of accounts up to 31st December 1919.
2. To consider and after articles 25, and 30 of the memorandum and Rules of the Union.
3. To fix remuneration of the Auditors and
4. To decide any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By Order
M. CRUS.
7689 Secretary, A. S. U.

WANTED.

WANTED for Pragjee Soorjee Godhoo Company, MANAGERS well experienced in Export and Import business of over ten years' standing for the following places. Bombay Madras, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, America, Japan and London. Very handsome pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of certificates and testimonials (which will not be returned) to Pragjee Soorjee Godhoo Company, Khand Bazar, Bombay. 7629

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 5 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant, to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1919.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1920. 7553

THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any number of the undermentioned rolled steel beams and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on MONDAY 19th January, 1920.

NEW BEAMS.

	No.
3" by 1½" by 28' to 31'	15
4" by 2½" by 16' to 40'	50
4" by 3" by 16' to 36'	15
4½" by 1½" by 23' to 30'	30
6" by 3" by 14' 15' and 17'	16
6" by 3" by 16'	200
6" by 4" by 16'	50
8" by 4" by 24'	60
9" by 4" by 24'	60
9" by 7" by 18' to 40'	15
15" by 5" by 15' to 20'	15

SECOND HAND BEAMS.

12" by 6" by 24' to 38'	60
16" by 6" by 27' to 37'	10
16" by 7" by 34'	6

A detailed list of the above new second hand beams which includes also some beams of other sections can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Bombay.

The beams are at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be at a rate per hundredweight and must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR ROLLED STEEL BEAMS."

P. J. GAHAN
Controller, (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.
New Custom House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay. 18th December, 1919. 7308

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a quantity of the undermentioned material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on MONDAY, 26th January, 1920.

Mild Steel Flats.
Mild Steel Rounds.
Mild Steel Half Rounds.
Mild Steel Squares.
Mild Steel Angles.
Mild Steel Tees.
Mild Steel Channels.
Mild Steel Plates and Sheets.

Details of the quantities and sizes available may be obtained on application to the Controller (Sales), Bombay.

The material may be inspected at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales) at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders may be for any quantity and must be at a rate per hundredweight.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MILD STEEL."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 18-12-1919. 7353

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to WEDNESDAY, the 28th of January, 1920, for the purchase of the following materials:—

Augers, Carpenters, screwed,	1/4".	120 Nos.
" " "	3/8".	134 Nos.
" " "	1/2".	849 Nos.
" " "	5/16".	25 Nos.
" " "	5/8".	4 Nos.
" " "	3/4".	22 Nos.
" " "	7/8".	209 Nos.
" " "	1".	375 Nos.
" " "	1 3/8".	37 Nos.

Drills, twist, taper shank, high speed, 11/16" 670 Nos.
Ditto. do. 1 3/4" 81 No.
Saws, pit, cast steel, 6ft. long 71 Nos.
Saws, circular, 4ft. dia. by 1in. dia. of spindle hole by 8 gauge 6 Nos.
Ditto. do. 4ft. dia. by 1in. dia. of spindle hole by 9 gauge 5 Nos.
Saws, hack, adjustable, from 6" to 12" 36 Nos.
Bolts, hook, galvanized, with nuts, 3 1/2" by 1/4" 40 gross.
Phosphor, bronze, 3/8", 33 cwts.
Phosphor, bronze, 1/2", 5 cwts.
Phosphor, bronze, 2", 17 cwts.
Phosphor, bronze, 3", 5 cwts.
Tubes, boiler, W. I. lapwelded, 7ft. 4½in. long by 2 1/2in. bore by 2 3/4in. external diameter 26 Nos.
Tubes, brass, 1/2" bore by 5/8" external dia. in ordinary lengths 1 cwt.
qr. " 5/8" bore by 3/4" " 2 cwt.
" " 1 1/4" bore by 1 3/8" " 1 cwt.
" Copper, 3/8" bore by 1/2" " 1 cwt.
qr. " 3/4" bore by 1/4" " 3 cwt.
2 qr. Grindstones, 10in. dia. with troughs, 39 Nos.
Latches, Japanned, rim, 48 Nos.
Latches, Japanned, "Suffolk", 157 Nos.
Valves, sluice, flanged, 2 1/2" bore, 40 Nos.
Fire extinguishers, "Fyr—Fyter", 76 Nos.
Lifts, "Golightly" for rails, 12 Nos.
Rope, Manilla, 1 1/4" Cir., 39 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, 1 1/2" Cir., 12 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, 1 3/4" Cir., 64 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, 2 1/4" Cir., 83 cwts.

Offers will be considered for the whole or a portion of the material.

The material can be inspected at the Munitions Store Depot Armenian Ghat, Calcutta, on application to the Store-keeper, in charge of the Depot.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta, and the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will, however, be issued free of charge to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the covers superscribed "Tender for the purchase of materials"

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).
Indian Munitions Board,
19-A Chowringhee, Calcutta. 7677

WANTED.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Chhindwara Municipality in the Central Provinces. None need apply, who has not passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination of a recognized Institute. Pay Rs. 50 to a qualified man with a fixed allowance of Rs. 7/8/— Post pensionable.

Selected candidates will be on probation for a year and required to join at once. Preference will be given to a Matriculate with previous experience.

Applications to reach the undersigned by the 5th February, 1920.

(Sd.) MATHURA PRASAD,
President Municipal Committee,
Chhindwara, C.P.
Chhindwara, dated 6th Jan. 1920. 7694

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1919.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khattau as Director in place of Mr. Mulraj Khattau.
IV.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 19th January, 1920, to 2nd February, 1920, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 17th December, 1919. 7718

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the erection of a building for the "Benei Israel Home for Destitutes" on Improvement Trust plot No. 92, West Agripada Estate. Tenders to be delivered not later than the 1st day of February, 1920, by 12 O'clock noon, at the Office of the undersigned. Parties tendering are to give the names of two references as to their financial stability and as to their capability of carrying out the works. The drawings may be seen at the office of the Architects on any week day except Saturdays.

SIMON & MOTILAL,
Architects.
7707 Times Building.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—At Fort Street opposite General Post Office near Victoria Terminus a spacious four storied building with large accommodation on 1st and 2nd floors having been connected with the the adjoining rear house—installed with electric lights—very suitable for offices—available from 1st February. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 7657

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir DINSHAW MANEKJI PETIT, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients, Messrs. SITARAM JAI GOPAL, MANSA RAM, son of Lala Nandlal and DURGADAS, son of Lala Inwanchand, also of Bombay Punjabi Hindu Inhabitants, the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereto. All persons therefore having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lien, inheritance, bequest, lease, exchange, possession, trust, easement, or otherwise howsoever in or to the said property or any part thereof are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and interests and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground exclusive of the old privy site, formerly of the pension and tax tenure, but since redeemed from payment of all pension and tax together with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 630 square yards, or thereabouts (a little more or less) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New Nos 934, 935 Old Survey Nos. 2/3566, 3577 and 1 3575 and New Survey Nos. 1375, 1376 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Temple of Mumbadevi, on or towards the West by the Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the South by the Road to Chinch Bunder, and on or towards the North by the Mumbadevi Tank and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos 195-196 and Street Nos. 385 415 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit and Bai Hamabai, wife of Jehangir Kaikhusro Mehta, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sir Dinshaw Vaneck'ee Petit

Dated this 9th day of January, 1920.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
7696. Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. M. S. CAPTAIN, of Bombay, Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon known as "Eastville" situate on the Colaba Reclamation in the Lower Colaba Division of A Ward on the North side of Cross Road No. 3 (now known as Kittridge Road) in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand three hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dossabhoy Hormusji Contractor (being plot No. 21), on or towards the East by the property of Mahomedalli Alibhoy (being plot No. 89), on or towards the South by 40in. Road known as Kittridge Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy (being plot No. 11) and partly by the property of Jafar Hajibhoy Lalji (being portion of plot No. 12) which said piece of land is known as plot No. 22 on the Colaba Reclamation and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9765 and are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 225 (31), Street No. 11 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
7613

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DHARAMSEY HEMRAJ, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, ... Deceased.

SUNDERDAS DHARAMSEY, son of the abovenamed deceased Dharamsey Hemraj, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of December, 1919.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHERLAL,
7695 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between BHAGWANSING GURDALSING and BECHARDAS SHIVRAJ, carrying on business as Cloth Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market Sunder Chowk, under the style or firm of Gurdalsing Bhagwansing, has been DISSOLVED as from the 4th day of January, 1920, by mutual consent. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Bhagwansing Gurdalsing who will continue the said business under the present style or firm of Gurdalsing Bhagwansing at Shop No. 554, Sunder Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market. Any person who deals with the said Bechardas Shivraj, will do so at his own risk and our client will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1920.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for Bhagwansing Gurdalsing.

7717

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LOISA, daughter of Joao Pascoal Luis, deceased, and widow of Pedro Joao Quiny, has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Lady Hardinge Road with the corrugated iron structure and with all other structures and with the well and trees thereon, conntaining by admeasurement 3,434 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 261 and 267, Collector's New Nos. 3949 and 3953, Old Survey No. 2071 and New Survey No. 1517 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 4824, 4825 (1) and 4825 (1A) and Street Nos. 153, 154 and 154AA and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West formerly by the oart of Yeshodabai, widow of Gangadhar Bachamhhat, but now by the property of Vinayak Gangadhar Paradkar, on or towards the South formerly by the property of Edulji Rattonji Kutar but now of Parvatibai, widow of Ganpat Krishnarao Shroff.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
7610 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BORA ABASBHAI SHAIKH ABDUL JOOSEIN and ABDEALI YUSUFALI MAMAJI have contracted to sell to our client the purchaser the undermentioned property All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Tenure, situate at Hains Road, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3103 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 279 New No. 813-801, Old Survey No. 326 and New Survey No. 1C 3471 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon which is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4275 (1), Street Nos. 8.10, 12 and 14 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Ratanji H. Mehta, on or towards the South by the New Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Khatav Makanji Mills Co., Ltd., and on or towards the East by the said Hains Road.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1920.

LEO RODRIGUES,
for Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan.
7683 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease, exchange, charge, transfer, trust, possession, lien, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Jariwalla Building, Kalbadevi Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such item and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the buildings, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Chinchpukli in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 656 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1871 (S), Street No. 31 G, and bearing New Survey No. part of 1/2508 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Rakhmabai Morli Talin and now that of Vallabhdas Tulsidas, on or towards the West formerly by the property of Joseph Samuel and now that of Memon Ismail, on or towards the North by the vacant land belonging to Western India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and on or towards the North by the Kala Chowki Road.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1920.

AMBALAL M. MODY,
7699 Purchaser's Vakil.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EBRAHIM MAHOMED, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described, free of all incumbrances. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Frechold land together with the tenements, messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate at Chinlwady Road, Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eight (308) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 23 and 24, New No. IE/13527, Old Survey No. 152 and New Survey No. 1A/7045 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3698 (7) and Street No. 1F and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Chilawady Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of the Zoroastrian Building Society Company, on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond it by the property of Moolji Haridas and on or towards the West by the property of P. A. Rebeiro.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7716

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AMERSEY DHAKAMSEY has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. WALJI GOVINDJI, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, gift or bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (but redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax ground rent) situate, lying and being at Paper Mill Lane, Girgaum, and in the Registration and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 365 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 618, Old Survey No. 600, New Survey No. 1/7950, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1436 (1), Street No. 1, all which premises are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dhondu Naik, on or towards the West partly by the property of Gabriel D'Wart and partly by the property of D'Sebastian Andrew D'Wart, on or towards the South by the property of Liladhar Versey and Umersey Malsey and on or towards the East by the said Paper Mill Lane.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1920.

JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7715

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MARIAMBAI, wife of Haji Hasham Bhula, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the lands hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand upon or to the said land, hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land containing by admeasurement 188 (one hundred and eighty-eight) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5060, Old Survey No. 1318 and New Survey No. 9379, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 1490, Street No. 44, all which premises are situate at Kawasji Patel Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Parsee Agiary of Banaji, on or towards the North by Gangadas Motilal and on or towards the South partly by the property of Banaji's Agiary, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1920.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7719

OLD & FAMOUS
Electro-Platers
THE
Aryan Electro-Plating Works
40—42, Picket Road, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Appollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
27 cases Ginttards cocoa in packings of ¼ lb. tins and 20 cases Ginttards cocoa in packings of ½ lb. tins.
1 case "Golden clean" soap.
1 case "Cook's Floral" soap.
2 cases "Cashmere Toilet" soap.
7 cases "Atalanta Toilet" soap.
6 cases "Coad Tar" soap.
2 cases "Coocks Toilet" soap.
20 cases each contg 108 lb. tin plate size 14 x 20.
1 case 300 bundles Russia Braid each bundle contg. 144 yds.
1 case each Elastic 80 boxes each contg. 4 x 36 yds. 144 gross yards.

By order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—
1 cases contg. 56½ doz. Singlets No. 97,105, 111 damaged by seawater.

By order of the Post master General of Bombay:—
Unclaimed articles from the Dead.
Letter office such as, medicines country shoes, clothings, used stamps, picture postcards, sample cuttings, metals watches, books, jewellery, motor speed meter, foot balls etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the official assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Kara Varind, traded as Adam Oomer:
Iron safe, gadias, takias, mehta box, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Jan., 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 147 BUNDLES PERSIAN TOBACCO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock "A" Bonded Warehouse shed the following:—

By order of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Khalil Shirazee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Hajee Mahomed Sadeok Shushtri:—
Ex. S. S. "Lightening."
K. A. and Co.—66 bundles Persian Tobacco.
K. and Co. M. H.—60 bundles Persian Tobacco.
Ex. S. S. "Iran."
K. and Co. M. H.—21 bundles Persian Tobacco.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against Delivery Order next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,530 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite the Drydock, on account of the underwriters.

Ex. S. S. "Kofuku Maru.

About 345 full pressed bales, high class stapled cotton slightly burnt.
About 3,185 full pressed bales, high class stapled cotton damaged by water.
The above bales have been salved from the recent fire which took place on board the above steamer.
The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEWLY BUILT FIRST CLASS TEAKWOOD MANGALORE TILES ROOF AND NEW TEAKWOOD DOORS WINDOWS, BEAMS, ETC., AT BASTION ROAD, —ORT, OVER MESSRS. COX & CO., BUILDINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Bastion Road, Fort, over Messrs. Cox & Co. buildings. The first floor structure of the land portion of Messrs. Cox & Co.'s building—consisting of a newly built first class teakwood Mangalore tile roof with teakwood doors and windows, large teakwood beams, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the roof and structure should be removed within a month.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 12th Jan., 1920.

MENESSE & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the undermentioned places, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton slightly damaged by fire.

At Colaba in the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Goods Yard, 40 bales Debai (Bengal) Cotton.
At Colaba in the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Yard. 12 bales Warora Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 12th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removals of the following buildings.
Building St. No. 31/31B, Case No. 43 Chamarbag Lane, Parel Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES DOMESTIC.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the Agent of the Jivraj Baloo Mills Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Divanchand Durgadas.

31 bales each 50 pieces domestic No. 800 22 inches 44 yards and 8 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gali at Champa Gali, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Natvarlal Govindlal:—

10 bales Japanese-Grey Shirtings, Eagle Brand, 38in. by 38.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES WOOLLEN AND COTTON.
COSTUME AND STRIPE CLOTH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned goods at the open space opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gali at Champa Gali, Mulji Jetha Market:—

J T 742 S M—45731/80—3 bales woollen and cotton Costume Cloth, inches 30.
J T 903 S M—3/4 2 cases each 25 pieces woollen and cotton stripe, inches 28, yards 40.
J T 902 S M—1/2 2 cases 35 pieces woollen and cotton stripe quality No. 6265, Yards 85/40.
J T 904 S M—5/7 3 packages of which 11 pieces woollen and cotton stripe, inches 28, yards 40, quality No. 6465.
9 pieces pure woollen plain cloth, inches 31, yards 40/45, quality No. 6344.
2 pieces plain cloth mixture, inches 31, yards 40/45, quality No. 6568.

SALE ON SATURLAY, THE 17TH JANUARY, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT MAHIM AGAR.

Under instructions from Mr. Keshavrao Madhavrao Thakkar the Executor of the Will of Namdev Bhikoba Dadarkar deceased Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the Right Title and Interest of the said Namdev Bhikhoba Dadarkar, deceased in the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece and parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuage and sheds standing thereon situated at Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,589 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 161, New No. 3775, Old Survey No. 1/460 and New Survey No. 1/1753 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 2808 (1), 2809 and 2810 and Street Nos. 273, 274 and 275 together with half portion of the well and bounded on the East by the property of Soloman Benjamin Aaron on the West by a tank on the North by a common passage known as Khed Gully and on the South by the property of Haji Mossa Haji Ahmad.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had from Messrs. Patell & Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or from the undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH JANUARY, 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND OIL MILL MACHINERY AT PAREL ROAD CHINCHPOOGLY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at the undermentioned times Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell on the premises by Public Auction the following landed property and the oil mill machinery, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, attorneys for the mortgagees—Keshavji Hirji, Ralansi Hirji and Nanji Hirji in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing the date 17th December, 1917 between Allarakhia Jivraj of the one part and the said mortgagees on the other part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Allarakhia Jivraj.

LOT NO. 1 LANDED PROPERTY AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road Chinchpoogly in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2604 Sq. Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 806 New No. A/13455, New Survey B/3619 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7349 (1) and Street No. 91 and bounded as follows that is say on or towards the north by the property of the late Sir Tharia Topan on or towards the South by the property of Rahembhai Allabhai on or towards the West by the Parel Road and on or towards the East by the property of Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy. Part.

LOT NO. 2. OIL MILL MACHINERY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

Engine 30 or 40 Horse Power. Four tanks seven ganas, two iron arass three pulleys, pottery pump, one crude oil tank, three new gani second-hand filter, two small pulleys, machine for cutting cocoanuts, two shaftings, iron tithi, chain puller, miscellaneous tools, empty tin boxes about 250, three tin gunies kato jam kaplin.

Further particulars and condition of sale can be had of the undersigned.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 19TH JANUARY 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of a well ventilated and open on all sides large three storied house at the Junction of Khetwadi Main Road and post office lane and next to Jamsetji Petit Dispensary.

On MONDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension, tax, tenure, together with the messuage tenements buildings and stables built and standing thereon situate lying and being on the southside of the Khetwadi Main Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 433 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assistant Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 48c and Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 286 and 289 and New Survey No. 7417 and 7417 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Khetwadi Main Road on or towards by the West by a Public Road called the post office lane on or towards the East by a large plot of open ground known as Jamshedji Petit Gymnasium and on or towards the South by the property of.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

The above property will be sold subject to the title being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Jan., 1920.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPRESS

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A picture of extraordinary Scenic Beauty and a st adventure. The hero is a dare-devil athelete and the n whirlwind of dramatic thrills.

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will hold any audience spell-bound from start to finish, and saying that

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Stinger Stung"
By Patanker Friends & Co.
Timings as usual Prices as usual.
Coming Next Week
Wolves of Kultur
Pathe 15 Episode Serial
featuring **LEAH BAIRD & SHELDON LEWIS.**

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.

WEDNESDAY 14th & FOLLOWING EVENINGS—AT 9-30 P. M.

The latest screaming farcical comedy (A big success in London.)

"You never know, y'know"

NOTE—Owing to illness of Artistes, there will be no performances of Howitt Phillips Co. on Monday 12th and Tuesday 13th.

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3 2 & I.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & I.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programe.

To-day & to-morrow (Tues.) at 6-30 & 10 p.m. & Wed., Thurs. & Fri. at 6-30 p. m.
Franklyn Farnum
In the 5-reel Bluebird Photo-Play.

"The Car of Chance"

When a young man is informed that his father has bequeathed him only a motor car, he still remains cheerful. His intended father-in-law informs him that when he can command a salary of one hundred thousand dollars a year, he van talk with him about his daughter. How he attains this happy situation is shown in this film.

Also a Rollicking Comic.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices: Rs 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each)]

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD
THEBEST CINEMA THEATRE BOMBAY.
WHOM THE GODS WOULD DEOTRY.
Thrilling Drama of
HUMAN PASSIONS
Horrors of the Great war
Shows at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-30

To-night at 9-30 p. m. (S.T) Every Night.

Prof. Deval's
GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE

Great Novelty. New Amusements.
(Location—from Kalbadevi, Ramwadi to Naviwadi.)
DADY SETH AGIARI ROAD.
(Near G. T High School)
Next Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Rates of Admission Rs. 3, 2, I, & 8 annas.
Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.
R. R. PANDIT, Manager. K M. VELANKER Agent.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"Land O'Lizards"

featuring
Anna Little and Frank Borzage

GOLD, since time began, has been the cause of greed, hatred and blood-lust among mankind. It has separated the best of friends. It has inflamed the passions of men and women. It has created feuds without number. It has caused the death of thousands. Never perhaps, has the evil it can do been better illustrated than in

"LAND O'LIZARDS"

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
Showing a remarkably fine new
Pathe Photoplay in five reels.
FRANK KEENAN
FRANK KEENAN
FRANK KEENAN
IN
IN
IN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
French President's Visit to London.
LONESOME LUKE COMIC.
Times: 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p m.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) Every Night

Shellar's Royal Circus

100 Animals] and [30 Artists.
For the convenience of the Family Residents of Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Khetwadi, &c
AT
The Open Ground of the Globe Cinema near Gol Pitha, Sandhurst Road.
To-night at 9-30 p m. (S.T.)
Matinees on Wednesdy, Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs. 3.
Rs. 2, Re. 1. Gallery As. 8.
T. G. SHELAR, Proprietor. J. W. WALLETT, General Manager.

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25
...IRLS
...ing
...Up-To-The-Minute
...edy Sensations and

...Comedy—Pretty Girls—
...r "Jazz" Songs—The Latest
...ances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day Monday 12th at 9-30 p.m.
"SUFFRAGETTES."
Tuesday 13th at 9-30 p.m.
"VAUDEVILLE"
Wednesday 14th at 9-30 p. m.
"KING OF PATAGONIA."
Thursday 15th
"OH PAPA."
Friday 16th at 9-30 p.m.
"VAUDEVILLE"
"POT POURRI."
AND
"SCHOOL DAYS."
Saturday 17th at 9-30 p.m.
"STEP LIVELY."
Sunday 18th at 5-30 p.m.
"OFF TO THE FRONT."
BOOKING at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p m after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
If you want your Daughter to Marry for Money
Don't let her see
Clara Kimball Young
IN
"The Price She Paid"
A splendid picturization of the Great American Novel.
And for the Women who have yet to face such a task as which lies before
Is Marriage Woman's Highest Aim ?
THE DIVINE
Clara Kimball Young
As the bought wife who meets three men
THE FIRST MARRIED HER
THE SECOND FINANCES HER
TO THE THIRD SHE PAYS THE PRICE.

M. PONDA & Co.
Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.
Godowns at—
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Offices—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
Telegrams—"SYLVAN."

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 9.

Unsettled conditions along the North-west Frontier temporarily disappeared. Weather has been dry except for few falls in extreme south of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 10.

There has been no rain. Feeble western disturbance is entering in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Some rain along western frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 10th January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature is below normal at night in the east and north Punjab; Rawalpindi records a minimum of 33 deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is heavily clouded at Karachi and Mount Abu and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity has fallen below normal over the greater part of Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner, but remains in excess in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above normal, the excess being large around the Gulf of Cambay. Night temperature is considerably above normal except at Dwarka and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the west of the division. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Temperature is generally above the average both by day and night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the northern districts and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad. Night temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for an isolated shower at Rajkot. Night temperature continues above normal over nearly the same area as yesterday. A fresh disturbance is approaching Baluchistan and rainfall may appear there during the day.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th January 1920:—

The unsettled conditions along the north-west frontier have temporarily disappeared. Weather has been dry except for a few falls in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 10th JAN. 1920

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	58.7	48.2	88	...	2.33	—3.40
Do. (9th)	66.3	50.8	76	0.42	2.33	—3.55
Jask	72.1	52.6	84	1.26	4.49	+2.60
Do. ( )	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskat	74.3	67.7	70	0.09	0.62	—0.89
Do. (9th)	74.5	67.9	17	...	0.13	—0.96
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.1	44.0	79	...	1.03	+0 69
Rawalpindi	63.9	33.2	88	...	2.00	+0.17
Lahore	68.6	36.7	85	...	0.70	—0.01
Hisar	69.7	37.9	72	...	0.94	+0.38
Ambala	69.6	38.4	55	...	1.61	—0.03
Delhi	68.7	41.7	61	...	0.6	—0.18
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	74.0	45.9	57	...	0.32	—0.24
Mainpuri	74.3	42.3	63	...	0.63	—0.16
Jhansi	78.2	48.2	68	...	0.41	—0.13
Cawnpore	75.0	48.1	63	...	0.10	—0.81
Allahabad	76.6	47.1	62	...	0.05	—0.70
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobanad	74.1	41.0	65	...	0.35	+0.13
Karachi	77.2	58.8	49	...	0.12	—0.18
Ajmer	78.8	47.6	66	...	1.70	+1.13
Jaipur	77.0	46.2	51	...	0.98	+0.52
Kotah	78.6	58.6	48	...	1.77	+1.29
Mount Abu	69.0	57.4	74	...	0.50	+0.10
GUJRAT KATTIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.4	56.5	74	...	0	—0.18
Dwarka	82.7	62.0	40	...	0.53	+0.47
Veraval	83.6	70.8	54	...	0.51	+0.19
Rajkot	87.1	64.1	57	0.09	2.05	+1.80
Bhavnagar Para	83.0	65.4	68	...	3.50	+3.23
Surat	87.2	70.4	89	...	3.77	+3.49
Ahmedabad	88.0	70.5	72	...	1.30	+1.12
Deesa	87.3	65.0	28	...	0.03	—0.15
Neemuch	78.7	57.6	61	...	3.07	+2.66
Indore	78.5	60.3	76	...	4.89	+4.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	78.3	53.9	79	...	1.06	+0.01
Saugor	78.4	54.6	69	...	0.69	—0.53
Hoshangabad	80.5	60.4	86	...	2.68	+2.04
Khandwa	83.0	62.7	90	...	6.51	+5.54
Akola	87.8	65.5	83	...	1.30	—0.04
Amraoti	85.7	67.1	69	...	2.12	+0.76
Nagpur	84.2	62.1	74	...	0.23	—0.63
Chanda	87.5	62.0	76	...	1.07	—0.05
Raipur	82.0	52.1	68	...	0	—0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	75.6	86	...	1.17	+0.61
Ratnagiri	91.9	69.9	58	...	0.73	—0.14
Marmugoa	85.5	73.4	87	...	3.90	+2.71
Karwar	91.1	70.8	91	...	3.11	+1.06
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.3	67.5	87	...	1.68	+0.76
Ahmednagar	82.8	64.9	83	...	4.13	+2.98
Poona	83.8	63.3	84	...	2.51	+1.42
Sholapur	83.5	65.5	59	...	0.25	—0.79
Bijapur	86.6	65.3	67	...	2.49	+1.38
Belgaum	85.2	62.3	64	...	2.48	+0 62
Aurangabad	82.3	65.7	82	...	3.14	+2.13
Nizamabad(Indur)	87.8	61.0	67	...	1.52	+0.72
Hyderabd	83.6	64.2	75	...	7.74	+6.73
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.0	73.1	66	...	9.21	+5.80
Calicut	87.1	74.5	82	...	13.28	+12.19
Cochin	89.9	72.9	71	...	19.59	+11.39
Colombo	89.7	70.7	91	...	20.03	+0.74
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	68.4	91	...	10.53	+4.40
Bellary	80.3	65.5	84	...	6.31	+4.13
Cuddapah	88.7	69.1	70	...	9.63	+4.96
Madras	85.2	69.1	90	...	26.44	+6.70
Bangalore	82.3	60.3	87	...	7.01	+3.79
Coimbatore	84.3	63.5	90	...	6.48	+1.53
Trichinopoly	86.1	67.0	82	...	21.96	+13.91
Negapatam	82.9	72.0	75	...	53.45	+25.02

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 10th January, 1920, was 30.126 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparing given.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10.

S. S. Morocco, Montgomery, Karachi, January 6.
S. S. Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon, December 30.
S. S. Shemara, Maclaren, Southampton, November 18.
S. S. Kistna, Darvell, Busreh, December 24.
S. S. Chakla, Terry, Karachi, January 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10.

S. S. War Cuta, Duncan, Busreh.
S. S. Waroonga, Pallett, Busreh.
S. S. Akbar, Lewis, Mauritius.
S. S. Suki Maru, Matsuyama, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Kofuku Maru, Wakataki, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Dorrington Court, Barcham, Hull.
S. S. Morea, Garwood, London, etc.
S. S. Itola, Williams, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Abron, Cocharn, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

S. S. Queda, Moxon, Galle (for order).
S. S. Bandra, Wigger, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Chinkoa, Bignold, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Dogra for Java.
Steamer Chakdina for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Morocco:—The J. F. Co.'s steamer Morocco, 2,476 tons, Captain H. Montgomery, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 6th instant.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The I. B. P. Co.'s steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain T. A. Goodbody, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and kerosine oil, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo.

S. S. Shemara:—The steamer Shemara, 245 tons, Captain W. E. Maclaren, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Southampton via Marseilles, Monaco, Malta and Port Said, with ballast, which port she had left on the 18th November.

S. S. Kistna:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kistna, 524 tons, Captain H. S. Darvell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with troops, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 8th instant.

S. S. Kofuku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kofuku Maru, 3,385 tons, Captain N. Wakataki, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Suki Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Suki Maru, 1,969 tons, Captain T. Matsuyama, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Akbar:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Akbar, 2,957 tons, Captain E. E. Lewis, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 36 cabin and 43 deck passengers.

S. S. Dorrington Court:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Dorrington Court, 3,018 tons, Captain Barcham, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Abron:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Abron, 3,365 tons, Captain Cocharn, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Malabar Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Galle (for order), with ballast.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bandra, 1,577 tons, Captain W. Wigger, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain Bignold, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Malabar Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 10.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—190 bales wool, V. Oomersey; 24 bales coir mats, 3 bales woollen carpets, Cursetji C. Cama; 3 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.; 40 bales wool, J. Murray and Co.; 24 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co.; 21 cwts. leather spring buffers, Mackbeth Bros. and Co.

S. S. Minnedosa for Liverpool:—500 bales cotton, Hirji Khetsee and Co.; 500 cwts. yellow millet, 2,000 cwts. myrabolam, 20 cwts. poppy seed, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 2,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

S. S. Nellore for Marseilles:—5 cases silk, 116 bales kapok cotton, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Tibermede for Marseilles:—140 cwts. soap nuts, P. Narayan.

S. S. Nellore for London:—650 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 40 cwts. fishmaws, Ebrahim Moledina; 514 cwts. khismis, K. Boodha and Co.; 2,001 cwts. myrabolam, B. J. Ramdas and Co.; 250 cwts. gum olibanum, 316 cwts. cashew nuts, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 2 cases ghee, 2 pots rosa oil, Pessoo Dewsi and Co.; 49 cases bristles, J. A. Bergbie and Co.; 1,050 cwts. groundnut cake, R. J. Daver; 21 bales cotton carpets, 9 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 48 cwts. chutney, Owen and Okell; 100 cwts. milk powder, Duncan Stratton and Co.; 140 cwts. chutney, D. P. Batha and Co.; 400 cwts. chutney, D. D. Dramji and Co.; 406 cwts. chutney, Framji Nowroji; 1 bale woollen carpet, J. Murray and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 60 cwts. cashewnuts, 1,600 cwts. sultanas, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 8 bales woollen carpets, H. Sagashoosler; 200 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 485 cwts. khismis, T. Kunji and Co.

S. S. Morocco for Hull:—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Abron for New York:—250 cwts. chillies, Esmail Nowroji and Co.; 5 pots rosa oil, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S. S. Norwich City for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S. S. Inverness for Dunkirk:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 475 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2,002 cwts. C. myrabolam, P. Mathuradas and Co.

S. S. Morocco for Dunkirk:—100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S. S. Yakumo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Kobe:—6 pots ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S. S. Suki Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kosoku Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Joosub Peermohamed and Co.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ambalal Chotalal and Co.; 200 balce cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Yakumo Maru for Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Osaka:—196 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Kosoku Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Burma Maru for Yokohama:—250 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kosoku Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite [illegible]
M[illegible]te Green Powder
[illegible]arine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
[illegible]thyl Vio[illegible]et 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6B Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., BFF, BFF Conc., G G Conc.
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth [illegible] Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabelline
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Dia[illegible]m Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Prin[illegible] Orange R Paste
Prin[illegible] Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R, Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application.

SELLING AGENTS:

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Teephone No. 4052 & 3658.
Telegrams: "MAMADOKAP"

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokohama:—81 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Yokkaichi:—600 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Yokkaichi:—1,700 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Saigon Maru for Yokkaichi:—4 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Moji:—223 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Dilwara for Tsingtau:—650 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Dilwara for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 30 bales shirting coloured, 300 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Hongkong:—350 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 10.

S. S. City of Lahore from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—9,013 bundles 17,896 pieces 1,739 Nos. steel bars, 24 cases 15 bales printing paper, 5 cases cand tripe, 27 cases olives in glass, 425 cases cand salmon, 4 cases 3 packages food choppers, 7 cases 2 bubbles globes, 3 cases cand sausages, 3 cases cand lunch tongues, 6 cases cand ox tongues, 15 cases bottled olive, 15 cases tomato catchup, 5 cases bellies, 50 cases salmon, 5 cases force food, 50 cases potted meats, 2 cases gum, 18 cases cand corned beef, 3 cases cand asparagus, 2 cases toilet preps etc., 65 cases rolled oats, 65 cases lunch tongues, 4 cases olives, 20 kegs hematine crystal, 10 cases 2 boxes chewing gum, 5 cases cotton hosiery, 8 cases shears, 5 cases shoes, 4 cases polish, 26 bags gum myrah, 10 cases catsup, 430 bubbles 21 kegs 20 D/s 199 cases aniline dyes, 57 cases 13 packages 396 boxes clock, 13 cases lock, 37 cases ketchup in glass, 7 cases pulp board, 10 cases Quaker oats, 7 cases printed cotton yarn, 14 cases 1 bale cotton piece goods, 220 cases cigarettes, 28 cases 6 bundles grapenuts, 600 kegs nails, 16 casks zinc sheets, 70 cases bacon, 92 cases hams, 10 cases corned beef, 5 cases ox tongues, 77 packages syrup, 73 cases vaseline, 8 cases biological product, 7 cases stafy, 27 cases vaseline petroleum jelly, 57 cases baking powder, 2 cases pencil and penholder, 9 rolls 33 cases 14 crates paper, 715 bags W. dexterine, 40 cases panapepton, 25 bundles 82 lgts. black pipe, 12 cases padlock, 3 cases olive oil in glass, 2 cases tablets, 4 cases talcum powder, 10 cases pork, 12 cases synthetic oils, 9 boxes meat, 147 cases beans in tin, 3 cases rubber goods, 336 bundles 480 lgts galvanized pipe, 42 cases soap, 2 cases hosiery, 28 cases pharmacal supplies, 15 cases glyco heroin medicine, 56 bundles 120 lgts galvanized and black pipe, 7 cases pens, 118 cases 2 boxes lanterns, 4 cases tale powder, 17 bubbles bichromate of soda, 180 cases Mellin's food, 4 cases pencil, 8 bubbles dyestuff, 2 cases thialion, 2 cases sarsaparilla, 5,644 cases 1,339 bubbles lubricating oil, 18 cases sauce in glass, 8 cases preserves in glass, 5 cases pickles in glass, 10 cases 12 crates wood die blocks, 10 cases cheese, 18 cases lamp[illegible], 1,050 boxes window glass, 55 cases 30 kegs lubricating grease, 8,455 bundles steel hoops, 89 cases listerine, 18 strap sulphur bitter, 7 cases rasinol ointment, 9 cases antiphlogistine, 396 bundles galvanized C. sheets, 12 cases manila, 250 bags bolts and nuts, 2 cases salheptica, 233 cases 31 boxes medicines, 6,280 bundles hoop steel, 3,925 cases evaporated milk, 5 cases lamp, 2 cases tooth powder, 447 cases varnish, 20 cases sodium salicylate, 5 cases petroleum.

S. S. Palitana from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1,603 bags dry dates, 382 baskets 1 case, 1,348 boxes W. dates, 23 bundles 58 bales carpets, 5 bundles leaves, 97 bundles wool, 5 bundles salted fish, 4 cases prawns, 10 cases wine, 9 bundles rose bud, 12 tins pearls, 88 bags A. seed, 252 bags A. kernels, 11 jottas 23 bundles skin, 596 bags gum 54 bags linseed, 242 bags 40 bundles tobacco, 11 bundles 38 bags 2 cases 2 jottas attari, 15 bags abjosh, 153 bags almond, 16 bundles hides, 3 bundles sharkfins, 50 bags coffee, 37 bags grapes, 126 cases 136 bags gum tragakanth, 494 bags 25 cases raisins, 35 bags pistas, 2 cases earthenware, 22 cases 10 jottas assafoetida, 267 bags figs, 14,426 bags rice, 34 crates, 11 baskets 21 cases pomgranates, 1,417 bales cotton, 100 bags wheat, 111 bags apricots, 50 bags googer, 140 bags gram dhall, 13 cases whisky.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Kaili	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER: Depth on gelj
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in		Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	10	m 2 8	29 4	10	m 8 28		17 0
		2 32s	26 9		8 11a		17 10
Sun.	11	m 3 47	28 2	11	m 9 16		17 8
		3 24s	25 10		8 55s		19 7
Mon.	12	m 3 27	27 1	12	m 10 9		18 7
		4 20s	25 0		9 43s		20 7
Tues	13	m 4 8	26 0	13	m 11 8		18 3
		5 25s	24 5		10 52s		21 1
Wed.	14	m 4 52	25 1	14	0 10a		18 10
		5 55s	24 5				
Thu.	15	m 5 56	24 6	15	m 0 35		22 2
		3 3s	24 11		1 14a		18 6
Fri.	16	m 7 5	24 3	16	m 2 7		22 0
		9 12s	25 8		2 0a		18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	10 (Sunday)	Sunrise.	7h. 14m	Sunset.	6h. 18m.
"	11 (Sunday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 18m.
"	12 (Monday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 19m.
"	13 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 20m
"	14 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 20m.
"	15 (Thursday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 21m
"	16 (Friday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 22m

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	2h.	24 0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	13d.	5h.	38 6m a.m.
New Moon	21d.	10h	56 9m a.m.
First Quarter	28d.	9h	8 0m p.m.

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DONGRE'S BALAMRIT
Restores
The weak and rickety
CHILDREN
K. T. DONGRE & Co.
Girgaon, BOMBAY.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	29.933 inches
Temperature of Air	79.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9 "
Dew Point	74 4 "
Relative Humidity of Air	0.840 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6 "
Minimum do.	76.8 "
General Direction of Wind	from mid-day to midnight. N.N.W. E.S.E. W.N.W. S.E.
Movement of Wind	93 miles.

RACING IN INDIA.

NEW ASSOCIATION OF OWNERS AND TRAINERS.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE IMPOSITION."

(BY R. I. D.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

The belated announcement of the postponement of yesterday's Racing owing to the seriousness of the strike was a damper for enthusiastic racegoers, amopg whom may be numbered *fortune-hunters* and *chronic losers;* while the former are optimists that prey on racing like parasites, the latter are pessimists who are old victims of the infectious disease known as racing fever. The effects produced by the announcement on the former were necessarily severe for scores in spite of the knowledge that there were no races hurried off to the course to satisfy the Saturday craze—to have a short look at the empty totes, and to be reassured of the saying Man proposes and God disposes. The latter made no illusions of the fact and were pleased to be spared the pain of depositing their money in the avaricious totes. The rain which is unusual for this time of the year had also affected the going, the course was consequently on the heavy side. The postponement will be beneficial from many points of view, as many animals in training have been affected by the sudden change of weather.

The origin of Racing in India as in England has an interesting historical record; in India it was introduced by the military element and the first races held were matches between regimental horses. The civilians then imitated the military, holding Gymkhana races where they displayed equestrian feats before admiring members of the fair sex. The evolution of racing in India has taken, place rapidly, the importation of Australian horses, and later of English thoroughbreds, has brought racing to a high level. In the time of the bookies Racing was honoured as a sport but since their banishment there has been a gradual deterioration; the keenest patrons of the turf are now hawkers, butchers, barbers, sweepers, syces, gharry drivers, and questionable characters. Racegoers now pay more attention to the movements of the totes than that of race horses. The totes have curiously allowed all classes of people, contributing to the unhealthy crowding which is the worst possible feature of present racing.

While in other parts of the world there are recognised bodies, that adjudicate all turf affairs, and on which devolve the duty and responsibility of prescribing rules for the maintenance of order, regularity and fair ness there are no such bodies in India. Racing is conducted by Clubs that enrich themselves at public expense. The racing reform in England has, however, given a stimulus to would-be-eformers in India. An owners' and trainers' association has been started recently with such an object.

I understand that though the new owners' and trainers' association has received the good wishes of the Racing authorities, it is not likely as yet to be recognized officially. This in my opinion ought not in any way discourage the promoters of the movement. When all owners and trainers are combined in an association, the association becomes *ipso facto* the authoritative mouthpiece of the said owners and trainers. It would be interesting to know how the racing authorities are likely to ignore such a body. This is to say the least would be the height of unwisdom.

In 1910, when the totes were first introduced, the enormous 10 per cent. commission was first decided upon, and since then it has been the greatest and most facile source of income for the management, who show no inclination of reducing this enormous percentage which added to the fractions above and below 8 annas works out to about 18 per cent. Racing enthusiasts from different corners of the world who have visited this country declare that it is a most unjustifiable imposition that could only be tolerated in India. In Australia, France and England the percentage is not more than 2½ per cent. What a difference of proportion it is why the Club can afford to give 2 per cent. of its mighty profits to charity to appease its conscience and to advertise its generosity.

B. Easton. Trenoweth and Trahan have returned to Bombay to ride during the season.

BOMBAY RACES.

The following notice has been issued by the Western India Turf Club:—

No racing will take place on Wednesday 14th January, 1920.

The 6th Extra Meeting will be held on Saturday, 17th January, 1920.

The 7th Extra Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 21st January, 1920.

Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Monday, 19th January 1920.

Forfeits in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m. on Monday 19th January 1920.

The 8th Extra Meeting will be held on Saturday, 24th January, 1920.

Entry to close at 4 p.m. on Monday, 19th January 1920.

Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 22nd January 1920.

Forfeits in addition if not struck out before 4 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd January 1920.

These dates are subject to alteration

Owners and Trainers are are reminded that the first entries for the Bombay Races 1920, close on Tuesday 13th January, 1920

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA. Jan. 10.

It was a day for Bombay as it carried off the Governor's Cup and also captured the Metropolitian, the biggest sprint race on Calcutta. Although the timing in the latter race was nothing to write about, that in the Governor's Cup was a smart one. The feature of racing to-day was that six favourites materialised, out of seven races and that except in the Governor's Cup race winner made every post winning post, While the fields in four events were good, in two they were abnormally large and in one rather small. Northmore had the day out as he won both the important races. The other winners were Rose, Harrison, Murrell. Ringstead and Young. The biggest totalisators dividend was paid on Allan Brig, it being at the rate of about 13 to 1. His Excellency the Governor was present during the major portion of the racing.

HOWRAH PLATE. Distance 7 furlonge.

Mr. Lander's ALLAN BRIG 7-11, Ringstead 1
Mr. Abington's ST. NATHE 7-4, Grace 2
Messrs. Swan & Hilliard's GOLD GAINER 8-13, Ruiz 3
Mr. Soutar's Green Boy 8-10, Walker 4

Also Ran:—Eagle's Nest 9-0, Red Quill 8-12, Dori 8-7, Simon's Choice 8-5, Bedtime 8-5, Bucks 7-9, Vanity Fair 7-5.

Totalizators paid Rs. 139 for win and Rs. 25 Rs. 22 and Rs. 13 for places.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Gold Gainer, seven Eagle's Nest, eights Red Quill, longer prices others.

The race:—Dori was quickest of the mark but St. Nathey soon ranged alongside of them and the pair of them were coming straight but inside the distance Allan Brig going on won by 1 3/4 lengths; 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 27 2/5 secs.

PRINSEP PLATE. Div. I.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Donetil and Page's CALLY 88-2, Harrison 1
Mr. Thomas' JACK 8-5, Rose 2
Messrs. Singh's LADY MYRA 7-6 (cr. 7-8), Dobie 3
Mr. Choraria's Carless 7-8 (ar. 7 9) Shatwell 4

Also Ran:—Hapton 9-9, Tiepin 8-9, Balira 8-7, (car 8-8). Mary 8-6, Miss Slasher 8-4, Ystrad 8-3 Sunline 8 9, Leader 7-12, Kitty O'Hara 7-11, Chert 7-11, Rosemorder 7-11, Jaunt 7-8, (car 7-10).

Totalizators paid Rs. 47 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 for places.

Betting: fours Cally, fives Lady Myra and Tiepin, tens Hapton, Balira Jack, and Carless longer prices others.

The race:—Cally, Balira and Tiepin were quickest away They were followed by Jack, Chert and Mary. There was no changes till the field swung into the straight, where Balira and Tiepin retired and Jack and Lady Myra challenged Cally who, however, managed to win by 1½ lengths, 3/4 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1min. 28 2/5 secs.

PRINSEP PLATE. Div. II. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Bartleet's BAYARD 8-11, Young 1
Mr. Ever's LIMTON 8-5, Thompson 2
Mr. Dass' SURPRISE 8-1, Marland .....
Raikuto's Barsen 8-2, Dobie 4

Also ran:—Ancient and Modern 9-5, Glencairnie 9 0, Durban 8-12, Myrian 8-10, Princes Ila 8-9, Milkmaid 8-9, Leading Girl 8-8, Lillie Bridge 8 7, Downey Boy 8-7, Gold Reef 8 7, Nautch Girl 8-6 My Ivy 8-5, Devil's Bridge 8 4, One Too Many 8-3, Duff Mail 8-2, Spring Morn 8 0, Last Spot 7 9.

Totalizators paid Rs. 22, Rs. 31 and Rs. 79 for places.

Betting: fours Bayard, Nautch Girl, sixes Myrian, eights Limton, longer prices the others.

The race:—My Ivy threw down Northmore and ran back to the stables'. When a start was effected Bayard jumped off with a lead and stalling off the challenge of Limton won by 1 3-4 length, 1½ length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1min. 28 secs.

METROPOLITAN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's DORANIA 7-11 Northmore 1
Mr. Thaddeu's PASTIME 7-7, Dubie 2
Mr. Goculdass' VERGE 9-12, Huxley 3
Messrs. Donetil and Page's King's Fare Harrison 4

Also ran:—Star of India 9-1, Love Bird 7-7, Happy Iiola 7-1, Necessity 7-0.

Totalizators paid Rs. 33, for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22 for places.

Betting: 5 to 4 Dorania, fours King's Fare, 9 to 2 Pastime, sixes Verge, eights Happy Iola and Star of India, longer prices others.

The race:—Lovebird was slow away and Dorania the quickest. She soon streaked out in front. Star of India toiling behind her. Near the distance Pastime came strong but failed to catch up the leader by ½ length, 1 3-4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1min. 14 1/5secs.

GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Mr. Goculdass' CHERRY & BLACK 1-10, Northmore 1
Mr. Thaddeus' FIRST FLIER 9-11, Ruiz ... 2
Mr. Hope's SENPARISON 7-8, Dobie 3
Mr. Thaddeus' Misri Lal 7-0, Meekings 4

Also ran:—One 9-9, Little Nan 8-0, Gunning 8-0, Marcianus 7-13, Double Scot 7-9, Silver Saint 7-5, Marcado 7-0, Bright Bird 7-0.

Betting: 3 to 2 Cherry and Black, two Little Nan, sevens Senparison, eights First Flier and One, tens Marcado longer prices others.

The Race.—Senparison led from Double Scot, Misri Lal and the rest in compact body behind near the 1½ mile post. The field closed up but on the far side Marcado took the command from Double Scot, Little Nan and Senparison near the two furlong post Cherry and Black assumed the command and although he was chased all the way home by First Flier and Senparison. He managed to win by 3/4 length, short neck, between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—3 mins. 9 4/5secs.

NEW PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Col. Desaraj Urs' MISS TWISTUM 7-7, Rose 1
Mr. Garda's SUBMARINE 9-2 Northmore 2
Mr. Singh's SARFARAZ 10-5, Ruiz 3
Mr. Galstaun's Dispute 7-0, Grace 4

Also ran:—Sandbag 7-0.

Totalizator paid Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 14 and Rs. 30 for places.

Betting. 5 to 4 Serfaraz, 3 to 2, Miss Twistum, eights Dispute and Submarine, twenties Sandbag

The race:—Sarfaraz was the last away and Miss Twistum the quickest. Near the four furlongs post the order was Miss Twistum, Sarfaraz and Submarine. But reaching the straight while Miss Twistum increased her lead Submarine beat Sarafaz. Miss Twistum won by 4½ lengths, 3/4 length between second and third.

Time.—1min. 10 4/5secs.

TOLLYGUNGE. Plate Distance 2¼ miles.

Messrs. Douetil and Page's IRISH FIELD 11-3, Murrell 1
Mr. Allan's BRANDICHOC 9-12, Thompson 2
Mr. Tarrant's ISLE O'SKY 10-2 (car 10-3) Moon 3
Capt. Fleming's Red Lucifer's 9-6, Scott ... 4

Also ran: Sea Lad 9-0

Totalizators paid Rs. 23 for win and Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 Irish Field, 5 to 2 Brandichoc, three Isle O'Sky, eights Red Lucifer, twelves Sea Lad.

The race:—For brief space of time Red Lucifer showed way and then Irish Field took it up. Pace was slow and no change occurred. Two fences from home. Brandichoc closed in with leader. After a dingdong race Irish Field just managed to win by ½ length. 6 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—5 mins. 7 1-5secs.

MADRAS RACES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The First Day's Races organised by Madras Race Club came off this afternoon at Quindy and was a success both from the point of attendance as well as entries. Many visitors had come from Bangalore and entries included a number of horses which are familiar to Bangalore race-goers.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present at the races and officers of Indian Civil Service were at home at the racecourse.

There were four bookmakers doing business in the first enclosure and the club had run totalizators of ten-rupee tickets for the first enclosure and two-rupee for the second enclosure. For the first race Rs. 15 was paid to winner and Rs. 30 and Rs. 85 for places in the first enclosure and Rs. 35 paid for win in the second race. The third race, for Lady Willingdon Plate, a piece of plate value Rs. 350 and Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. Lady Willingdon was won by H. H. the Maharayah of Mysore's Cuidon. Totelizators paid Rs. 15 for win. In the next race for Pudukottai Cup for Rs. 2,250 and a cup value of Rs. 500 presented by the Rajha of Pudukottai. Lord Robert won by a short head. Totelizators paid Rs. 30 for win in this race.

In the Merchant's Plate totalizators paid Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 20 for win. In Hajee Ismail Sait Plate her Excellency Lady Willingdon presented the plate to Mahomed Ebrahim—trainer of Cuidon and to one Ahmed Sait owner of Lord Robert.

Details:—

BONEDAS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Mirza Ali Asker's GARIBALDI, 9-3, Major Holmes 1
Captain F. Hogg's NELLIE, 9-7, Phillipe. 2
Mrs. J. A. Richardson's KIRK-MAIDEN, 9-2, Major Scott 3

Also ran:—Diana III. 9-7, Mabel 9-7.

Betting:—3 to 1 Garibaldi, 8 to 1 against Diana III. and Mabee, 7 to 1 against Diana Three and Miabee, 7 to 1 against Nellie, 4 to 1 against Kirk Maiden.

The Race.—Won by two lengths easily, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 9 4/5 secs.

I. C. S. PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Col. J. Desaraj Urs' FUSILIER, 9-12, Melson 1
Raja Venugopala Yachendra Bahadur SUBBIACCA, 9-3, India 2
Mirza Ali Asker's COMMENCEMENT, 8-6, Seastream 3

Also ran:—Fattahabad 10-4, Fathe Beg 9-0, Mamoonia 8-10, Dinner Jacket 8-6, Asker 7-9.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Fattahabad and Subbiaca, evens Fusilier, 4 to 1 against Fathi Beg, 6 to 1 Mamoodia and Uspee and 2 to 1 Commencement.

The Race.—Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 28 1/5 secs.

LADY WILLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. Maharajaha of Mysore's CRUDON, 8-0, Melsom 1
H. H. Maharajaha of Mysore's COBBLE. 8-0, Seastream 2
S. S. Subbaraw's MOTHILAL, 10-7, Bakthan 3

Betting:—5 to 2 on Crudon, 5 to 2 against Cobble, 8 to 1 Mothilal.

The Race.—Won by 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 49 secs.

PUDUKOTTA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ahmed Saik's LORD ROBERT, 8-0, Melsom 1
Mr. A. Sa'ar's KING MELTON, 10-0, Seastream 2
H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's JAPONETTE, 9-5, Syed Sale 3

Betting:—5 to 2 against Lord Robert, 5 to 4 against Japonette, and 5 to 4 on King Melton.

The Race.—Won by a short head 6 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 47 1/5 secs.

MERCHANT'S PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. Rivett Carnack's ORISSA, 8-6, Puin. 1
Mr. Mirza Ali Askar's KEYNOTE, 9-0, Seastream 2
Mr. F. H. Draper's MITIGATION, 9-4, Wazir 3

Also ran:—Peshwa 9-7, Silver King 9-2, Cymbiline 9-0, Arrab Prince 7-12, Secotine 7-6, Sheik 7-6.

Betting 6 to 1 against Peshwa, Mitigation Cymbeline 9-0, Arrab Prince 7-12, Scotine King, 3 to 2 Keynote, 5 to 2 Orissa, 8 to 1 Arab Prince, 5 to 1 Secotine.

The Race.—Won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 26 secs.

HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Sattar Sait's TORRID ZONE, 9-11, Seastream 1
Major R. H. O'Donnell's PATTEE MEANEE, 8-0, ... 2*
Capt. C. T. I. Roark's BALLI MACAD, 7-0 ..... 2*

*Dead heat.

Also ran:—Sibell de Laughton 8-8, Googlie 8-0.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Torrid Zone, 6 to 1 against Sibbell de Laughton and Googlie, 3 to 2 against Meanee and Balli Macad.

Time:—1 min. 11 1/6 secs.

Time 1 min. 11 1/6 secs.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES TIES 1920.

FIRST ROUND.

A S. Calsavarosse v M, Fox.

the rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

B R. E. Stals v J. H. Hardy.
C C. H. Cowie v. O. Henry.
D R. H. Wild v. E. D. Lawrence.
E G. T. Pender v. Winner of A.
F J. M. Matthews v. J. R. Badham.
G D. S. Campbell v. C. P. Sutthary.
H L. S. Deane, v. R. G. Duff.
I E. Annett v. A. E. Kibblewhite.

THIRD ROUND.

M Winner of B. v. Winner of C.
N Winner of D. v. Winner of E.
O Winner of F. v. Winner of G.
P Winner of H. v. Winner of I.

SEMI-FINALS.

X Winner of M v. Winner of N.
Y Winner of O. v. Winner of P.

FINALS.

Winner of X v. Winner of Y.

1st and 2nd rounds to be played by 16th Janr. 1920.

3rd round to be played by 20th Janr., 1920.

Semi-finals rounds to be played by 23rd Janr. 1920.

Final rounds to be played by 26th Janr., 1920.

Players will arrange for their own Umpires.

Players whose names appear below their opponents to be challengers.

These dates will be strictly adhered to.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool Jan 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Jan:	27.33
Feb:	25.60
Mar:	
April	
May	23.88
June	
July	22.41
Aug	
Sept.	
Oct.	19.89
Nov.	19.16
Dec:	

Prices taken at 12-12 p.m: nearest actual value.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports				46,000
Exports to Great Britain				6,000
" to Continent				Nil
Futures at New York Mar.				36.07
" May				34.81
" July				32.90
Spot Cotton at New York				39 25
" Orleans				41.00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.				39.52
" May.				
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)				16½
Deposit Bills				3.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars				131½

New York, Jan. 8th.

Futures at New York Mar:				36.58

New York, Jan. 9th

Futures at New York Mar.				36 75

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 5/8
Bank Demand	2 1 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 7/16
Fcs. Demand	438
American Dolls	231
Hongkong "	226½
Shanghai	371
Japan	113
Singapore	93

Market Quiet.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR PAYMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has issued the following accepted ruling on the rate of exchange for payment of ocean freight:—

All ocean freight and all steamers' hire payable in Calcutta shall unless otherwise arranged be calculated at the rate of exchange for demand drafts as certified daily by the Associated exchange banks and posted by 11 a.m. in the Royal Exchange. In the case of outward bills of lading the rate shall be that current on the date of shipment as ascertained by the date of the Mate's receipt and when there is more than one mate's receipt for one consignment, the date of the last mate's receipt shall be considered as the date of shipment for the whole consignment. In the case of inward bills of lading the rate shall be that current on the day on which the payment of freight is made. In the case of time chartered steamers the rate shall be that current on the day on which hire is payable according to the terms of the charter party.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON,

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 557 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and gradually improved to Rs. 560. Fine Ooreras January was very firm, with sellers scarce, and the price advanced to Rs. 485, March being quoted Rs. 472. For some time the market was steady at about these rates. At 3 p.m. Broach was Rs. 559 and Oomras January Rs. 486. About an hour later Broach was Rs. 562, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 561½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 651, declined to Rs. 560, and closing quotations were as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May		552½
Fully Good Bengals	Jan.		392
Fine Oomras	"		486
Fine Oomras	arch		472

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD,

SETTLEMENT RATES 10th JAN: 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Jan.	388
" "	March	464
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April May	549
Fine M. G. Oomras	Jan.	485
" "	March	470
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	Jan.	427

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th Jan 1920:—

Cotton	14,240	bales
Wheat	9,461	Qrtrs
Linseed	673	"
Rape, etc.	188	"
Gingelly seed	11,477	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	9,106	"
Castorseed	65	"
Rice	9,833	"
Myrabolams	1,226	"
Castorseed	13 932	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,330	"
Jowar	2,662	"
Wheat	Nil	
Bajry	Nil	

PIECE-GOODS,

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 10.

There has hardly been any change in the position of the Cloth Market since yesterday. Values have remained steady, but the demand has not been important. Clearances have been satisfactory and a fair quantity of goods have moved off for consumption. Fresh business has been at a standstill, as the quotations from Manchester have been very exorbitant and the delivery time required has been distant, in some cases extending well into the next year. Importing Firms, who had bought previously on their own account, have taken this opportunity of unloading their purchases, and these have found their way into the market. Some transactions have taken place in the bazaar amongst the dealers in goods for forward deliveries, especially in White Goods.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan 10th, 6-30 p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	75 0 0	10 12 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	75 0 0	10 12 0
" Karachi Bengal	76 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	
" Cawnpore	17 0 0	
" Yellow Cawnpore	17 0 0	
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 0 0
" Thin	16 4 0	17 0 0
Linseed, White 85-15	182 0 0	27 0 0
Gajar 75-25	126 0 0	
Gajar 50-50	112 0 0	
" Black	110 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	10 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	9 8 0	
Mowraseed	9 8 0	
Barley	82 0 0	
Castorseed	75 0 0	14 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	0 0 3	
Linseed May	17 13 0	

MONEY MARKET,

Bombay, Jan 10.

BULLION.

Bombay Mint Gold, Rs. 27/4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/3 11/16.
D. D. on London, 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 2/4 1/3.
D. D. Buying London, 2/4.
D. D. on France, 440.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 490.
T. T. on Japan, 113.
60 D/st Japan, 103.
D. D. on Hongkong, 226/8.
D. D. on Shanghai, 371.
D. D. on Singapore, 108.
D. D. on New York, 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan income-tax free, 94/12.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920122, 99/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 71.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 100/4.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 69.
6 per cent. Municipal short dated, 101.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 69.
3½ per cent. Ready, 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 85.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was closed on account of settlement.

MILL STORES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 10.

No definite signs of an immediate settlement of the strike are forthcoming, as a result of which dullness has greatly increased in the mill stores market. Demand has been practically nil from the local mills, whereas, up-country mills too have poor demand. Several transactions which were closed before the strike, are still pending completion, owing to the sudden and unexpected the srike. We trust, an amicable settlement will be soon arrived at, which might go to relieve the tension of the strikers and also prevent huge loss to the mills.

Hemps have been steady and several bargains were closed between Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 per 800 eyes. Other artcles have little worth mentioning, as no definite quotations are, available owing to the present strike.

CHEMICALS,

Among heavy chemicals, Sodium has remained steady after the rise which it has witnessed in the last month. The scarcity of U. A. quality continues, hence the quotations for this special quality are nearly Rs. 25 per cwt. Sago has also remained steady and is quoted at Rs. 14 per cwt. Farina has ceased to some extent and the quotations are between Rs. 19 and Rs. 20. Zinc Chloride has diminished in demand at present. The quotations are as follows:—

Bleaching Powder, Rs. 60 to 75 per cwt.
Caustic Soda, Rs. 22 to 25 per cwt.
Caustic Potash, Rs. 1-8-0 to 2 per lb.
Eng. Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 20 to per cwt.
Ame. Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 15/18 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 15/20 per cwt.
Sago Rs. 14/15 per cwt.
Farina K., Rs. 19/20 per cwt.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5 per cwt.
Turkey Red Oil, Rs. 29/31 per cwt.

BOMBAY-KARACHI AIR SERVICE.

A postal Air Service will be experimentally started between Bombay and Karachi via Jamnagar in connection with the incoming and outgoing English Mail steamers, and will commence with the first mail aeroplane leaving Karachi at 2 p.m. on Friday the 16th January 1920 and arriving in Bombay in connection with the outgoing mail steamer on Saturday the 17th January 1920. The Service from Bombay to Karachi will probably commence with the aeroplane leaving Bombay for Karachi with the inward English mails which will arrive in Bombay on or about the 23th January 1920. The service will continue till the next monsoon breaks.

2. The mail aeroplanes will, in addition to the outward and inward English mail letters, carry inland unregistered and uninsured registered letters not exceeding 8 inches in breadth and 18 inches in length, for and from Bombay, Jamnagar and Karachi and for places served through or beyond them. A fee of 8 annas per ounce or part of an ounce will be charged in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee on all letters to be sent by aeroplanes. Such letters should be clearly superscribed "via Bombay-Karachi Air Service", or "via Karachi-Bombay Air Service", as the case may be, and handed over at the counter of the post offices at the aerial stations i.e. Bombay General Post Office, Karachi General Post Office and the Jamnagar Post Office.

3. Letters for transmission by the Air Service will be generally accepted till 8-30 a.m. on the day of arrival of the English mail steamer in the Bombay General Post Office and 1 p.m. on Friday in the Karachi General Post Office. In the case of the Jamnagar Post Office, letters for Bombay and places served via Bombay and English mail letters will be accepted till 6 p.m. on Friday and those for Karachi side up to 11 a.m. on the day which will be notified at the Jamnagar Post Office and on which the aeroplane will leave Bombay for Karachi.

The I… reassemb… the Punj… the questio… records, an… in connecti… read by Div… and by M. Bo… the sittings th… papers and othe… the Commission.

* * * *

According to a rep… partment of Statistics … Indian and Land Custo… salt revenue collected d… April to December 1919 … lakhs as against Rs. 1,35… responding period, 1918. In… tributed 1,026 lakhs, export du… excise duties on cotton manufact… lakhs, and on motor spirit Rs. 30 … land custom and miscellaneous Rs. 20…

* * * *

In accordance with the Royal Proclamation … detenus domiciled in Noakhali District were released on Saturday. They were brought to Noakhali town and the District Magistrate spoke a few words to them by way of instruction when releasing them.

* * * *

Mr. H. A. Sadarangani of the Central Provinces Educational Service has been appointed to the Indian Educational Service as Principal of the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

* * * *

A Madras message says:—

The preliminary works in connection with the Cochin harbour scheme may be said to have begun. Boring operations are being conducted in a back water. The object of these operations is to ascertain the nature of the soil. Samples of it will be sent to England for an analytical examination with a view to determining the type of dredger to be sent in respect of its power and design.

* * * *

In April last the Director of the Geological Survey of India deputed Dr. Murray Stuart to investigate the possibility of electric smelting of kanda-malai from ores in the Salem district as a proposition. Dr. Murray in a note to Government on the subject says that he does not consider that the electric smelting of iron ores in the Salem district lies within the bounds of the present commercial possibility.

* * * *

An interesting exhibition by the Girl Guide Association was held on Thursday afternoon at the Town Hall, Calcutta showing the many sided activitities of girl guides. The features included musical drill, first aid, sick-nursing, cooking, laundry work, child nursing, oil painting, water colouring, pen and ink sketching, crayon drawing, needlework, and fancy work.

* * * *

The Hon. Mr. Teckchand Udhavdas, nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who had been suffering from influenza for the last few days, expired early on 9th morning.

* * * *

The total approximate gross earnings of the state railways from the 1st of April to the 27th of December 1919 were more by Rs. 53,66,683 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1918.

* * * *

A correspondent writes:—

On the 8th instant Messrs. Ali brothers were entertained by the Seva Samiti of Rampur.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AVAILABLE ON MINEDOSA.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. notify that there are a considerable number of first saloon passages available by the Transport Minnedosa sailing for Liverpool on the 20th January. The Minnedosa is a C. P. R. steamer of 15,000 tons gross. As it is unlikely that passengers registered for passages during February subsequently to September last, will be able to obtain passages during that month by the regular mail steamers, all those who are able to sail by the Minnedosa are recommended to do so. Applications should be made at once to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Bombay, either direct or through the usual passenger Agents, and should in all cases be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 460. P. & O. first saloon fares are payable, and full particulars of single and return tickets will be given on application. The outside cabins on the Minnedosa are not fitted with electric fans. Butvall inside cabins are fitted with fans.

JAILS COMMITTEE.

LT. COL. FERNSIDE'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Continuing his evidence before the Jails Committee, Lieut.-Colonel Fernside, Superintendent of Coimbatore Jail, said that convicted children should not be sent to jail but should be placed in the charge of, and under the protection of, some reliable person. First offenders might be sent to Industrial School as paid-workers under the supervision of a probationary officer.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell Innes, witness said that incarceration for debt should be abolished.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, a public meeting was held, last evening at Madhav Baug with the Shankarachaya of Sharana Peeth in the chair. A full report of the meeting will appear later.

COMMITTEE.

OPE OF SATYAGRAHA.

I'S EVIDENCE.

[redacted]

being one, didn't mean that ordinary people could not hope to be perfected Satyagrahis. If people were despondent they could not understand the scope of Satyagraha. Mr. Gandhi pointed to the instance of South Africa, where 40,000 Indians, most of whom were by no means literate, had been Satyagrahis.

You would be agreeably surprised, Mr. Gandhi told Sir C. Setalvad, to hear what your countrymen were capable of doing in South Africa. Theirs was no blind following.

Sir C. Setalvad agreed South African Indians were capable of great self-restraint.

Mr. Gandhi, continuing, said he had more solidity of opinion on his side in India than was the case in South Africa. As in South Africa, here too they had a clearcut issue. Mr. Gandhi wouldn't apply it to every issue. He simply presented it as a doctrine with considerable force. It didn't really require extraordinary self-control to suffer. Every mother, said Mr. Gandhi, suffered, though she was not gifted with extraordinary virtues. (Cheers). Mr. Gandhi added Indians had self-control and exhibited it in an extraordinarily large measure.

When Sir C. Setalvad pointed to instances of Delhi and Ahmedabad, Mr. Gandhi said for those isolated instances they had many instances of self-restraint and that was why they had come to be regarded as mild Hindus.

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said he had not advocated withdrawal of co-operation from Government, but the situation might be reached when it would be proper to withhold co-operation. Ordinarily he was for co-operation with Government. The essential part of the Satyagraha doctrine was not to accept and obey law, the obeying of which was dishonour. Mr. Gandhi denied that the idea in pledging to disobey laws was not to embarrass Government, so as to force them to yield to public opinion and repeal the Rowlatt Act. On the contrary it was to emphasise the idea of withdrawing one's co-operation from Government, which had forfeited all claim to public confidence.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad then subjected Mr. Gandhi to cross-examination. When the Committee rose for lunch Sir Chimanlal Setalvad had not finished the examination.

"ORDERED GOVERNMENT NOT IMPOSSIBLE."

Mr. Gandhi also said ordered Government would not be impossible, when people did not mean mischief and were inoffensive. He declared he would make Government impossible if he found Government had taken leave of its senses entirely.

Continuing, after lunch, Mr. Gandhi, replying to Sir C. Setalvad's further questions, said he had not found it easy to make people understand. It was their duty to oppose the Rowlatt legislation. It had cost him considerable energy and industry to bring home to people the truth of it.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch on Friday, Sir C. Setalvad continued the further cross-examination of Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi said on the 10th April he was not in Ahmedabad. He was on his way back to Bombay. Before he was arrested he had dictated a message. Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said he had not found it easy to make people understand it was their duty to oppose the Rowlatt Act. It had cost him considerable energy and industry to bring home of the people the truth of it. Mr. Gandhi repudiated any suggestion that the better educated classes had any hand in the disturbances. He was not prepared to give the names of his informers. Sir C. Setalvad inquired if he had any objection to give material. Mr. Gandhi did not know what Sir C. Setalvad meant by material. He could only describe what happened. He had the testimony of some of those deluded people. He had not the shadow of a doubt that designing people seizing an opportunity diverted them to acts of violence. Of course, he would not give their names. Just as if he were counsel acting for them; but, his position with them was infinitely more sacred than that. He had no evidence of people leading the mobs. He had, however, strong evidence that some half-educated youths had excited them.

KAIRA DERAILMENT.

Speaking of the Kaira Derailment incident, Mr. Gandhi said his information was it was organised by a small party of men some of whom were drunkards. It was not organised in the sense that the people of Nadiad were behind it. Mr. Gandhi's view was if Nadiad people had come to know they would have prevented the derailment. He had learned they did not know. Mr. Gandhi did not think his informants would wilfully deceive him. He had great regard for them.

WHY CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WAS SUSPENDED.

Mr. Gandhi said he had realised that civil disobedience as a mass movement was inopportune under the circumstances of April. He suspended it until July, in the hope that the atmosphere would then prove more healthy and there would be no danger in resuming it. Mr. Gandhi then wrote his letters to the Press, dated 18th April and 2nd May, suspending Satyagraha and announcing the intention of resuming it in July. Mr. Gandhi, continuing, said he did not expect people to realise the inwardness of the Satyagraha movement, but he would expect them to realise the fact that they could create disturbances.

Sir C. Setalvad said that his letter was clear. Mr. Gandhi asked Sir C. [illegible] to accept his interpretation.

Mr. Gandhi said the mere fact of his not resume civil disobedience because the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay held he had no sufficient data. When he spoke of the unpardonable error of Government, he was referring to its act in arresting him and nothing of what happened in Ahmedabad.

LEVY OF FINE.

Mr. Gandhi then emphatically complained against the levy of fine. It was made somewhere about Mohurram time. Some men who were punished were absolutely new men. They did not belong to Ahmedabad. He also added that a large number of men when the disturbances began went away from Ahmedabad. The manner of collections, said Mr. Gandhi, was wholly bad, as was the amount of levy. Distribution was per capita and it was no distinction between millhands and millowners. A millhand was made to pay individually, precisely the same amount as millowner. The fine levied on labourers was excessive and was exacted from those who were not in Ahmedabad and the time chosen was most inopportune. He did not blame the authorities for doing it, but it happened to be so. Mr. Gandhi acknowledged the handsomest manner in which the present Collector of Ahmedabad acted. Therefore, it went against his grain to complain, but he thought the Collector was misinformed on the subject. This brought to close Mr. Gandhi's somewhat prolonged cross-examination.

"DANGEROUS TRAPS."

Pundit Jagat Narain addressed Mr. Gandhi as Mahatma Gandhi. On the Punditji pointing out how experience had shown safeguards to other repressive legislation had been found illusory, Mr. Gandhi said he had regarded such safeguards not merely illusory, but dangerous traps. It made the Executive still more irresponsible by deluding them that there were safeguards. Dealing with the question of embarrassment, Mr. Gandhi said he didn't fight shy of it. He observed Satyagraha. He did not start it with the intention of embarrassing Government, whereas ordinary political agitation started with it for its object. If embarrassment was the result of Satyagrah campaign, Satyagrahis would face it.

WHAT STUBBORN RESISTANCE CAN DO

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said it would be more open to the masses to disobey unjust laws when they had their own ministers. English ministers had at least the benefit of ignorance, but Indian ministers would have no such excuse. (Cheers). Mr. Gandhi had known instances where ministers had made themselves irremoveable. In such cases the self-respecting minority had to bend ministers by offering stubborn resistance. If he could have possibly turned out Lord Chelmsford, said Mr. Gandhi, he would have told Lord Chelmsford, "You simply go. if you don't repeal the Rowlatt Act".

A SURPRISE.

Pundit Jagat Narain questioned regarding some occurrences in Bombay and, incidentally, asked him with reference to some statement occurring, presumably, in Bombay Government's case, wherein Mr. Gandhi had been discribed as an interesting invalid, getting nimbly out of his motor car and seek safety within some house. It was a surprise to Mr. Gandhi to hear this description occurring, presumably, in an official document. However, before the question was further proceeded with, Lord Hunter intervened and terminated the matter by saying it had not yet been proved before them.

ROWLATT REPORT ONE-SIDED.

Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad addressed Mr. Gandhi as Mahatmaji. The Sahibzada questioned Mr. Gandhi regarding the Rowlatt Report. Mr. Gandhi didn't subscribe to the statement that there were great many anarchical and revolutionary crimes in India. He did not agree with the conclusions of the Rowlatt Report, because the facts as they had been marshalled before that Committee did not irresistably lead to those conclusions. On those very facts, said Mr. Gandhi, he could have written a report totally contrary to the Rowlatt Committee's Report. The report of the Committee was tainted by evidence taken in secret and by being wholly official and one-sided.

WANTED—REFORMATORY MEASURES

Proceeding Mr. Gandhi expressed an opinion that the measures required to deal with the situation in India were reformatory and not repressive. Government was entitled to provide repressive legislation. That didn't mean the Rowlatt Act. The Viceroy had abundant powers of emergency legislation and the right thing to do was to exercise those powers. If emergencies arose, if the Viceroy wanted to be responsible, he should be the author of that legislation and not the legislature. Mr. Gandhi also said he would not arm the Executive with the deadliest powers to meet crime, which was not endemic in India. Continuing Mr. Gandhi said our education system was rotten to the core and wanted overhauling.

MR. GUIDER'S ALLEGATION.

Mr. Desai referred Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Guider's report to Mr. Crerar of his interview, wherein Mr. Guider had said Mr. Gandhi was ready to denounce offenders to his followers for his own benefit, that is to swell the ranks of his followers but he was not ready to denounce them to the authorities. Mr. Desai enquired if that allegation was correct.

Mr. Gandhi replied, "I can only say Mr. Guider has unintentionally done violence to me. (Cheers). When Mr. Gandhi's examination was over the Committee adjourned.

Mr. Gandhi may be said to be the longest witness throughout the Committee's sitting in Ahmedabad. It is likely he will also be summoned to give evidence regarding some events in Bombay, when the Committee meets there. To-morrow Bai Ansuya and other non-official witnesses will be examined. It is suggested the Committee will be able to conclude its sittings to-morrow. Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas, millowner of Ahmedabad, will be "At Home" to Lord Hunter and members of the Committee on Saturday at Gujarat Club.

MR. GANDHI'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The following is Mr. Gandhi's written statement submitted to the Committee:

"For the past thirty years I have been preaching and practising Satyagraha. The principle of Satyagraha as I know it to-day, constitutes gradual evolution. Satyagraha differs from Passive Resistance as the North Pole from the South. The latter has been conceived as a weapon of the weak and does not exclude the use of physical force or violence for the purpose of gaining one end whereas the former has been conceived as a weapon of the strongest and excludes the use of the violence in any shape or form. The term Satyagraha was coined by me in South Africa to express the force that Indians there used for full eight years and it was coined in order to distinguish the movement then going on in the United Kingdom and South Africa under the name of Passive Resistance. Its root meaning is holding on to Truth, hence, Truth Force. I have also called it Love Force or Soul Force. In the application of Satyagraha, I discovered in the earliest stages that the pursuit of truth did not admit of violence being imported in one's opponent, but that he must be weaned from error by patience and sympathy, for what appears to be truth to one may appear to be error to the other; and patience means self-suffering. So the doctrine came to mean vindication of truth, not by infliction of suffering on the opponent, but on one's self. But on the political field the struggle on behalf of people mostly consists in opposing error in the shape of unjust laws, when you have failed to bring the error home to the lawgiver by way of petitions and the like. The only remedy open to you, if you do not wish to submit to error, is to compel him by physical force to yield to you or by suffering in your own person by inviting penalty for primary breach of law. Hence Satyagraha largely appears to the public as Civil Disobedience and is not criminal or hidden. Generally the lawbreaker breaks a law surreptitiously and tries to avoid penalty, not so the civil resister. He ever obeys the laws of the State to which he belongs not in fear of punishment but because he considers them to be good for the welfare of society. But there come occasions generally rare, when he considers certain laws to be so unjust as to render obedience to them dishonour. He then openly and civilly breaks them and quietly suffers penalty for their breach and in order to register his protest against the action of the law-givers. It is open to him to withdraw his co-operation from the State by disobeying such other laws whose breach does not involve moral turpitude.

CAN BE PREACHED EVEN TO CHIDREN.

"In my opinion the beauty and efficacy of Satyagraha are so great and the doctrine so simple that it can be preached even to children. It was preached by me to thousands of men, women and children commonly called indentured Indians with excellent results. When the Rowlatt Bills were published, I felt that they were so restrictive of human liberty that they must be resisted to the utmost. I observed too that opposition to them was universal among Indians. I submit no State, however, despotic, has the right to enact laws which are repugnant to the whole body of people, much less guided by constitutional usage and precedent such as the Indian Government. I felt too the on-coming agitation needed definite direction, if it was neither to collapse nor to run into violent channels. I ventured, therefore, to present Satyagraha to the country, emphasising its civil resistance aspect, as it is purely an inward and purifying tonic. I suggested observance of a fast prayer and suspension of all work for one day, on the 6th April. There was magnificent response throughout the length and breadth of India, even in little villages, although there was no organization and no great previous preparation. The idea was given to the public as soon as it was conceived. On the 6th April there was no violence used by people and no collision with the police worth naming. Hartal was purely voluntary and spontaneous. I attach hereto the letter in which the idea was announced. The observance of the 6th April was to be followed by Civil Disobedience. For the purpose the Committee of Satyagraha Sabha had selected certain laws for disobedience. We commenced distribution of prohibited literature of a perfectly healthy type, for instance the pamphlet written by me on Home Rule, translation of Ruskin's "Unto this Last of Defence" and the "Death of Socrates." But there is no doubt the 6th April found India vitalised as never before. The people who were fear-stricken ceased to fear authority. Moreover, hitherto the masses had lain inert, leaders had not really acted upon the. They were undisciplined. They had found new force but they did not know what it was and how to use it.

DELHI AND AMRITSAR INVITATIONS

"At Delhi the leaders found it difficult to restrain the very large number of people who had remained unmoved before. At Amritsar, Dr. Satyapal was anxious that I should go there and show to the people the peaceful nature of Satyagraha. Swami Shradhanandji from Delhi and Dr. Satyapal from Amritsar wrote to me, asking me to go to their respective places for pacifying people and for explaining to them the nature of Satyagraha. I had never been to Amritsar and for that matter to the Punjab before. These two messages were seen by the authorities and they knew that I was invited to both places for peaceful purposes. I left Bombay for Delhi and the Punjab on the 8th April and telegraphed Dr. Satyapal, whom I had never met before to meet me at Delhi. After passing Muttra. I was served with an order prohibiting me from entering the province of Delhi. I felt I was bound to disregard this order and proceeded on my journey. At Palwal, I was served with an order prohibiting me from entering the Punjab and to confine myself to the Bombay Presidency. I was arrested by a party of police and taken off the train at Palwal. The Superintendent of Police, who arrested me, acted with every courtesy. I was taken to Muttra by the first available train and thence by goods train early morning to Siwai Madhupur where I joined the Bombay mail from Peshawar and was taken charge of by Superintendent Bowring. I was discharged at Bombay on the 10th April, but the people of Ahmedabad and Viramgam and in the Gujarat generally had heard of my arrest. They became furious. Shops were closed. Crowds gathered and murder, arson, pillage, wire-cutting and attempt at derailment followed I had

(Continued on page 10.)

WILLY-NICKY LETTERS.

EX-KAISER'S LECTURES ON "SEA POWER."

PRAISE OF RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICIENCY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

Further Will-Nicky letters are published by the "Morning Post", chiefly lectures on sea power by the ex-Kaiser who emphasises his "passion for the sea." He styles himself for the first time Admiral of the Atlantic and does not conceal his anti-British animus.

Writing on September 2nd. 1902, the ex-Kaiser lavishes praise on Russian naval efficiency as witnessed at Reval and hints at the naval combination between Russia and Germany with a view to cursing Japanese ambitions in the East. He mentions that secret plans of Germany's latest ships have been handed over to Russian naval authorities and emphasises the advantage of annual exchange of views between himself and the ex-Tsar as "leaders of two alliances" to preserve peace of the world declaring "this is all the more necessary as certain symptoms in the East seem to show that Japan is becoming a restless customer."

Another letter shows that the ex-Crown Prince's nickname of "Little Willy" originated with the ex-Kaiser's sisters.

RELIEF OF NEAR EAST POPULATIONS.

NO NEED TO DRAW ON U. S. TREASURY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Hoover in a long telegram to the Executive Committee for the Relief of the Near East populations takes emphatic exception to the opinions of "European propagandists" concerning the extent of Europe's financial needs from the United States and asserts there is no need to draw on the United States Treasury for further loans. Outside temporarily deferring payment of interest America's task is reduced to helping out the bread supply for less than five per cent. of the population of Europe. No such condition exists as confronted America a year ago and there is no ground for hysteria on either side of the Atlantic.

SHOTAGE OF FOOD SUPPLY IN BERLIN.

THREATENED RECRUDENCE OF RAILWAY TROUBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 11.

Lack of coal due to freezing of rivers and shortage of rolling-stock has resulted in the closing down of numerous works in Berlin and shortening of food supply. Potato ration has been reduced to two pounds weekly. The recrudescence of railwaymen's troubles in central Germany is threatened. Men are demanding establishment of Soviets besides higher wages.

ANGLICAN AND GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCHES.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DEAL WITH DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed a Committee to deal with the development of relations between the Anglican and Greek Orthodox Churches.

The Archbishop of Athens has instituted a similar Committee while Committees will be established in Constantinople, Alexandria and Jerusalem by the Patriarchs in those places.

BULGARIAN STRIKERS.

BRIDGE ON SOFIA-VARNA RAILWAY BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 11.

A telegram from Sofia says that Bulgarian strikers have blown up the bridge on the Sofia-Varna Railway. There have been similar attempts at several other points. Two hundred men have been arrested and four shot.

SERIOUS RAILWAY CRISIS.

STILL MR. THOMAS EXPECTS SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

The railwaymen's leader Mr. Thomas speaking at Kettering said that the railway crisis was dark and very serious, but if the extremists participated in the deliberations in the same spirit as he would, then a satisfactory settlement would emerge.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Jam Shri Ratjitsinghji Spg. and Wg. Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. meeting, Churchgate Street, 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Meeting to discuss the proposed amalgamation of the Presidency Bank, Mr. S. R. Bomanji's Office, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13.

Lecture on "The Reform Act and Our Work" by Mr. P. K. Telang at the Muvarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY ENGINEERS

A meeting was held on the 1st instant and the above association was organised. A provincial managing committee has been elected to frame the rules and articles of the association.

SHRI KRISHNA MANOHARA SABHA, POONA.

The members of the Sri Krishna Manohara Sabha, Poona, will enact in Tamil the play entitled "Manohara" by Rao Saheb P. Sambandam Mudaliar, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 8-30 p.m. in the Kirloskar Theatre, Poona.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday the 16th instant at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 9.

We have to report a very quiet market during the week with small demand and heavy arrivals expected shortly and with many eager sellers prices of ready sugars have been reduced by 12 annas per cent. while forward positions have been reduced by more than 3s. 6d. per cent. all round. Practically there are many sellers without buyers. Calcutta and Karachi markets are reported quieter with lower prices and small business. Java Market is reported strong with fair demand and no business for India. There are eight steamers for Bombay and Karachi during January.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. H. Q. Rs. 36-8-0 eq. 80s. F. B. H. stocks 75,000 bags.

Brown no stocks.

Soft Rs. 35-0-0 eq. 77s. F. B. H. stocks 27,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 36-8-0 F. B. H. stocks 115,000 bags.

THE CURRENCY CRISIS.

CONTROLLER'S REVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The Controller of Currency has published the report for 1918-19 dealing with the important events connected with the currency crisis of the year. It states: The possibility of a crisis arising had been anticipated for some time and some of the remedial measures which it was thought possible to take in anticipation were referred to in my report for 1917-18. Nevertheless it is at least doubtful whether any competent reserve was prepared for the suddenness and extent of the crisis. The storm centre was in Bombay. On the reopening of the currency office in April after the Easter holidays the silver balance at Bombay stood at 130 lakhs. Within 3 days this balance was reduced to 19 lakhs and it was clear that a crisis was imminent. It was staved off solely by the magnificent cooperation of the mints and by the rapid transfer to that office of such surplus rupees as could be made available from Bengal and the Central Provinces. Within 8 days no fewer than 187 lakhs were despatched from these areas to Bombay while special measures were adopted at the Bombay Mint to accelerate the deliveries by dispensing with formalities.

IN MADRAS AND RANGOON.

Simultaneously, however, difficulties arose in Madras and Rangoon. The former currency office closed on the 12th April with a balance of 1 lakh of silver after having issued 4 lakhs worth of sovereigns. In Rangoon actually on the same date one tenderer was refused silver. At both these places the situation was saved by the closing of offices on account of local holidays which rendered it possible to collect for issue thereat rupees lying at treasuries and sub-treasuries.

At Calcutta there was fortunately no trace of any abnormal development. Doubtless the primary factor in the demand for silver at the time was the requirement of those engaged in the financing of the cotton crop and to a large extent at all times and certainly at the outset almost entirely the demand was legitimate and bona fide. Actually the lowest point reached in the silver coin balances was in the first week of June, when these stood at 414 lakhs. On the 12th June the opening balance at the currency offices had fallen to 3½ lakhs in Calcutta, 2 4/5 lakhs in Cawnpore, 12 lakhs at Lahore, 30 lakhs in Bombay, 19 4/5 lakhs in Madras, and 10½ lakhs in Rangoon. The position was saved by the splendid work by the mints. Also the fact was generally known to the public that enormous shipments of silver were arriving and wide publicity had been given in the press to the arrival of these reinforcements from America. The turn of the tide came in the third week of June when the currency coin balance rose to 474 lakhs while the fourth week actually saw a return of 16 lakhs bringing the closing coin balance on the 30th of June up to 565 lakhs with silver under coinage at 275 lakhs and in transit at 651 lakhs.

As regards gold coin the absorption as indicated below amounted to 529 lakhs. The coin so absorbed consisted of 400 lakhs of sovereigns and of the 60 lakhs of gold mohurs coined in India for the circumstances explained in the preceding paragraph.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GOR: PLAIN WORDS.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January 12, 1920.

THE STRIKE.

To-day is the eleventh day of the great strike and we fervently hope it will be the last. Our hope, we confess, will only be realised if the mill-owners take a reasonable view of the situation and satisfy the demands of the workers which are both just and modest. When the strike commenced, the mill-owners made a grievance of the fact that the demands of the strikers were undefined and they, or at least some of them, sought to take advantage of the unorganised condition of the latter by interpreting the supposed indefiniteness about the demands as a proof of a gratuitous assumption that the workers had no real grievance and that, therefore, the strike was the work of outside agitators. The "Times of India," for instance, has boomed the familiar bogey of the "hidden hand." "The operatives," it declared on Saturday, "are still subject to coercion by a few agitators, they lack real cohesion, and it is no exaggeration that but few of them have any idea what they are striking for. Such appearance of mass action as they present is deceptive because the majority of them are striking out of fear of the more unruly of their number and not for any expressed economic reason, and it is this lack of discipline and this readiness to listen to rash advisers which give the strike a serious aspect which cannot be ignored, for, so long as that indiscipline continues, the industry is liable to be shaken to its very foundations once every year if not more often." All this is sheer mischievous, if pompous, nonsense. And who else but those who refuse to face the facts or knowingly pervert them would be guilty of giving expression to such nonsense? If there ever was a strike which was purely economic in its cause and, in the circumstances of the case, inevitable, it is the present strike. The millowners and their apologists know full well that the city has been passing through a most unbearably abnormal situation so far as the prices of foodstuffs are concerned; they knew full well before the strike commenced that there was a widespread demand on the part of the workers for relief in the shape of increased wages; and they knew fully that the workers had to resort to the weapon of strike in despair because their employers, knowing their straits, did not care to give them the relief that was needed.

We do not care to pursue further the cry of the "hidden hand" which has sufficiently been given the quietus by demands similar to those of the mill workers being made by workers in other industries and workshops. The determining cause of the demand in all cases is the same—the desperate urge of economic helplessness. The demands of the strikers have now been formulated in a "definite" form at the meetings which were held in several centres yesterday. In this connection a striking fact has to be noted. These demands are practically the same as were declared soon after the strike. And this fact should be a sufficient answer to the millowners' benevolent complaint that the strikers did not know what they had struck for. Of course, theoretically speaking it may be very difficult to adjust the wages to the increased cost of living. But the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. And the only relevant question now is whether the industry is bound and can afford to meet the demand of the strikers. Now, as we emphasised on previous occasions, so far as the textile industry is concerned, the issue is not, as the "Times of India" thinks, that the mill industry should pay the operatives a living wage proportionate to the increased cost of living. This ancient shibboleth has now got to be discarded. It was the product of days when the worker was regarded merely as a "hand"—we are glad to see that the description "mill hands" for operatives is used only once by the "Times of India" in its leading article—to grind out wealth for his employer. The worker must now come into his own. We have no illusion that the satisfaction of the present demands will create a new earth and a new heaven for him. But they are the first step in "the progressive realisation" of justice and fair play for him.

And it is justice and fair play that he wants. It is time he got a due share of the fruits of his labour. He is the mainstay of the textile industry—and the industry must maintain him in such a way as to make him feel himself a self-respecting human being. A millowner is reported to have said that if the demand of the worker was satisfied the industry would have to pay several crores of rupees. The emphasis on crores was intended to frighten laymen and investors. The millowner conveniently omitted to mention how many crores of rupees his own class had pocketted over and above the actual capital invested by them in the industry. The enormous sums which mill agents, millowners and shareholders have appropriated to themselves in recent times constitute a scandal of the gravest magnitude if due consideration is given to the callous and disgraceful treatment meted out to the workers, whether in the matter of wages, hours of work, housing, education, or other amenities of decent living. Why should Capital alone monopolise the prosperity of the industry? Is it fair? Is it honest? Is it not shameful to deprive the worker, whose life blood creates all this wealth, of his due share of it? We do not say that Capital should not enjoy the profits of industry. But is it just and humane that it should profiteer? We do not say that due provision should not be made to assure the solvency of the industry. But can any honest and fair-minded millowner lay his hand on his heart and declare truthfully that in making the present demands, the workers are not asking merely for a very small share in the prosperity of the industry to which they have contributed most?

STIMULATING BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

Commenting on the reform scheme, one of the local administrations in India wrote: "It was as merchants and planters that the British came to India and it is essentially as merchants and planters that we are still here. The official British element is ancillary in function and accidental in form; the non-official British element is permanent and vital." Right at the top of the element which is described as being in its function ancillary to the body of merchants and planters is the Viceroy, and it is not inappropriate that on the eve of a new advance, he should be publicly associated with it. Lord Chelmsford's speech at the Conference of the Chambers of Commerce in India and Ceylon, brings into vivid relief the lines of affinity which run through the administration and the promotion of mercantile interests. When Indians speak of the industrial advancement of the country, they want the promotion of concerns, manufacturing and trading, under Indian ownership; when Anglo-Indians speak of it they contemplate the enlargement of their interests and they, at least, do not complain of the backardness of India so long as their claims are fostered. Lord Chelmsford's speech must hence have appealed to his audience as that of a man who enters fully into their understanding about the ancillary functions of British officialdom. His Excellency opened with certain assurances about the restrictions of "alien" enterprise, and the undesirability of retaining them as permanent features of policy in India. The speech was, on the whole, a cordial invitation to British enterprise and the promise of facilities in the name of the country. "It was not on a foundation of restrictions that the trade of India was built up," said his Excellency, but he appeared scarcely alive to the fact that the interests of national industries were protected in Britain and made to thrive from the stage of infancy, by careful discrimination against Indian manufactures; and if the tariff policy of India were determined by the needs of *bona fide* Indian industries, we would have had a condition of progress which is different from what prevails now. The principle of preferential duties, his Excellency commended as worthy of examination in the light of its acceptance in other parts of the Empire. If the protestations of the Premier about the constancy of his Free Trade principles are true, we had better not be in a hurry in copying a policy which is taken as a temporary expedient. General relief will be felt at the promise of the Viceroy that the matter will be subjected to full public criticism and will not be decided as a surprise on the country. The preferential scheme involved in the rebate on the hides-duty, came without notice. Lord Chelmsford says that there is no question of preferential duty in the concession to the Empire, but it is an untenable view. The "special reasons" advanced for it, are that the tanning of hides must be conserved as a key industry for the Empire against the possibility of another war. If the question had been decided with a fair sense of proportion, there would not have been such a panicky provision against the next war; Government could have prepared themselves against that distant contingency, by taking advantage of the interval and giving better encouragement to the promotion of the tanning industry in India. If the Dominions have accepted the principle, they have done it for their own advantage, as the 15 per cent. tariff in Australia shows. Lord Chelmsford would not have his audience view the question from a "parochial" standpoint, because there would be some system "which will be advantageous not only to ourselves alone, but also to the Empire of which we are a part." The outlook is "parochial" when there is some immediate profit to be secured without the shadow of a harm to the rest of the Empire, of which we are a part; the view is "Imperial" when Indian industries have to be borne down for the expansion of industries in other parts of the Empire; the vision is "cosmopolitan" when interests outside the Empire have to be respected. The outlook expands and contracts with facility on every plausible principle except that of a patriotic jealousy in the interests of genuine Indian development. It is true that the development of local industries will improve the capacity of Indians as purchasers of imported goods, because the most serious barrier in the pushing of markets is the poverty of the community and their weakness as customers. It is an idea which Macaulay argued in his time, and Lord Chelmsford has still to pause and explain to his countrymen the falsity of their misgivings regarding the harmlessness, to put it mildly, of industries in India so far as the interests of British importers are concerned.

Lord Chelmsford warned his hearers against the defective marketing of their goods, but it has a moral in connection with grievance about the registration of Business Names. The imported matches that come in popularity, are in the market not through any pretensions about the names of manufacturers. Their source is clearly exhibited on the match-boxes and still they are flooding the markets without being assisted by the supposed stimulus of high-sounding names. We are ourselves for seeing that Indian goods sell in the market entirely on their own credit. But a law forbidding the free assumption of Business Names will be based on unsound principle. A person or a number of persons have the liberty to choose their own names or change them according to their fancy; to identify them racially is the business of the enquirer, just as it is the responsibility of an individual dealing with another to find out who he is in spite of his sartorial eccentricities. As a practical restriction, we do not think it will work in a country which is diffuse and variegated in its people. Almost all British names are being reproduced in Anglo-Indian families, and the vastly split-up grades of the Indian Christian community. Surely an Indian Christian of the name of Smith and another of Ferguson, will be free to advertise a firm or lend their names to it for a nominal interest, and it will be impossible to check it by law. The fact is in a land where there is a large fusion of communities, no satisfactory check would be possible; and India is a country which is far from being enthnically homogeneous. Again there cannot be any conceivable prohibition of classical names. On what distinction can the use of inexclusive names like "Jupiter," "Alpha," "Vulcan" and most others, ancient and modern, Greek and American, be regulated? We have remarked that Indians should—as most of them indeed are doing now—depend on the merit of their commodities for success; it is merit which endures, and inconsequential names like "Higgins and Clodpole" will not help Indians far, any more than the local variations of British firms on pure "Indian" professions avail them as substitutes for merit. The true remedy for those who want to let the market know of the source of manufactures, is advertisement, proper advertisements. To think of a control of titles as a useful proposition is to give way to imbecile suspicions, for "commercial morality" cannot be improved by laws which may be easily circumvented, with the result of aggravated trouble. The question bristles with practical difficulties.

Lord Chelmsford touched upon the problem of rice control. The Hon. Mr. Mant in his statement before the Imperial Council last September rightly pointed out that if the rice in Burma was not taken over for distribution, the stocks would be purchased by foreigners at better prices and Lord Chelmsford has now explained the control scheme for next year. In the first place we have to take the surplus stock of Burma and distribute it in India without interprovincial restrictions. In spite of better harvests we are experiencing unprecedented pressure in the cost of rice, and Government agencies have failed to check profiteering or to keep the proportion of prices and supplies in the market. Are the temporary prohibition of exports and a more vigilant campaign against profiteering impossible at this stage? The prohibition of exports is objectionable in principle; Mr. Mant argued that prohibition would destroy increased production, but our immediate solution is not concerned with increased production, but with the distribution of the stock that is available within the country of which Burma is a part. The control system has failed, but has it been honestly worked or have the dishonest men involved in "absolute rascality"—as our morning contemporary calls it—been traced and punished? The dishonest gentlemen involved in corrupt transactions have not been brought to punishment and disgrace, and it is no use our railing at the inefficacy of control when those who are corrupt are not awarded deterrent sentences. The Government of India now propose to limit exports, take a share out of the gains of exporters and pass the bulk of such receipts to the limit of a crore of rupees, to the benefit of the Burma producer. Burma should not in a time of stress grumble about a little sacrifice, remembering as she must that she has in the past been well benefited by her association with the rest of India through financial allotments. We appreciate the remarks of Lord Chelmsford on the wisdom of improving conditions of labour and his putting the matter as an economic insurance of profit must have appealed to his audience. We expected a statement from the Viceroy on the Auxiliary British Force: the occasion would have been appropriate, since it was one for taking stock of exclusive Anglo-Indian interests in India. Still the merchant princes from abroad have no cause to grumble about the lack of official encouragement, when the Vice[illegible] has thrown himself heart and soul [illegible] the business of pushing forward [illegible] interests of British capitalists.

[illegible] off, from per[illegible] headlong against th[illegible] gress, scoring the appla[illegible] Lord Chelmsford probably [illegible] at his comforter, as he off[illegible] round him, though his lordsh[illegible] did not commend itself to all of [illegible] Amritsar Congress took the fair and [illegible] forward course of requesting his Maj[illegible] recall Lord Chelmsford, because he was [illegible] failure. Mr. Simpson is of opinion that it was a hit below the belt, of which the commercial community was incapable. If Mr. Simpson cares to know what, in controversy, constitutes a hit below the belt, we would ask him to read some of the official speeches tolerated and approved in the last session of the Imperial Council. By the way, what does this panegyrist of Lord Chelmsford think of the conspiracy, years ago, to seize the person of a Viceroy and forcibly deport him from the country? To talk of hitting below the belt is easy for gentlemen blessed with short memories like Mr. Simpson; they are not qualified to speak of the thoroughly constitutional and straightforward step of requesting the King-Emperor to send a better representative of his Majesty.

In the Realms of Fiction.

After earning applause for having said so much, Mr. Simpson rose to roaring heights of oratory and invention. He assured the Viceroy that he was in the enjoyment of a warm place in their hearts. He might have added, for sheer devilment, that Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer, who were also attacked in the Congress, also had their respective allotments in the heart-area. Next, it occurred to the speaker to give a mythical story about Lord Selborne having gone purple with rage over Lord Chelmsford's indictment by the Congress. Lord Selborne had, it appears, recently said that references to the Viceroy at the Amritsar Congress were not only a disgrace to India—and here Mr. Simpson collapsed in bathos—but also a disgrace to the people who uttered them! In these days of cable-congestion, Congress reports are supposed to have reached Britain, Lord Selborne is supposed to have waxed indignant, and a report of his speech is purported to have been received by Mr. Simpson—all in a week. Lord Selborne did say some such thing in the course of the Reforms debate in the Lords a month ago, with reference to the Civil Service. Mr. Simpson, probably unnoticed by the company which cheered him as their political authority, wildly dressed up the story for the honour of Lord Chelmsford! What does Mr. Simpson care when his speech is cheered by his admiring friends? If this is all the praise for Lord Chelmsford, he has little of compensatory consolation in the face of the country's verdict, Will Lord Chelmsford go?

Nefarious Journalism

The columns of the "Advocate of India" have of late been positively disgraced by the effusions of an individual who professes to write from the Indian Standpoint. We should be ashamed of India and the Indian standpoint if the prurient vulgarity of the writer had any relation to the outlook of our countrymen. Low aspirsions have been cast on political opponents who certainly are entitled to the decencies of controversy. We reproduce below a note from the "Indian Social Reformer" with the heading "Nefarious Journalism."

We call attention to a contribution headed "From the Indian Standpoint, by "N." in the "Advocate of India" of the 3rd instant. A more contemptible and bare-faced attempt to create ill-will between Hindus and Mahomedans, it is hardly possible to imagine. Taking Pandit Motilal Nehru's address to the Amritsar Congress as his pretext, the writer "is tempted to say something concerning the caste to which the prosperous Pandit belongs especially in connection with the historic relations of that caste with Islam." But before proceeding further he stops to make a preliminary observation. Then he proceeds to remind the Pandit and "his two accomplished daughters"—what on earth have they to do with the question?—of two episodes. He, however mentions only one though and that relates to Malabar of which a Kashmiri is not likely to have memories. The writer quotes a proclamation attributed to Tippu Sultan "which he adds, "possibly is an infamous fiction but which, I fear, I must believe until persuaded to the contrary." He concludes by bidding his fellow Indians to remember that whatever the authors and agents of martial law inflicted on the Punjab they held the honour of their women sacred. It is a curious state of mind which asks Indians to condone Jallianwala in consideration of their women not having been violated. We believe there is a law which makes it an offence to foment ill-feeling between communities of His Majesty's Indian subjects. That, however is a question for Government. We have thought it our duty to call public attention to this cowardly and contemptible effusion in the interests of journalistic decency.

The writer of the article might be thinking himself clever and cutting, but we are surprised and grieved that even the "Advocate" should go the length of publishing suggestions so low and corrupt. Manuscripts of the kind should be pitched into the fire—with a pair of tongs.

[redacted]ROCITIES" IN [redacted]NJAB.

[redacted]DEMNATION BY [redacted]H PRESS.

[redacted]OF GENERAL DYER.

[redacted]EVERY PRUSSIAN BULLY."

[redacted]ERALD."

[redacted] the leading article [redacted]l atrocities the Daily [redacted]15th Decemer says:—

[redacted]ous stories of imperial oppression [redacted] the revolt against it by the subject races of the British Empire which we print to-day, the most amazing and stupefying in its naked horror is that of the massacre at Amritsar. The report of the evidence given by General Dyer before the Committee of Investigation, presided over by Lord Hunter is not yet official, but it is so full and so well authenticated that no doubt has been cast upon its authenticity, as far as we know, by anyone here.

According to the report of General Dyer's evidence, over 400 Indians were killed and 1,500 wounded by the deliberate firing on a crowd of 5,000 who were listening to a speech.

No blacker of fouler story has even been told. General Dyer is reported as admitting that the crowd might have gone awoy peacefully and without bloodshed, and that his motive for the slaughter was merely that the crowd would in that case have come back again and laughed, and he would have made a fool of himself!

According to his reported evidence, he admits that, with incredible indifference to human suffering, the Britsh authorities left the wounded untended in the streets. This, we presume, was done in order to teach men and women of a different civilisation and a different religion what a beautiful and merciful thing Christianity is, and how sacred we British hold the law of Him who said we were to love our enemies.

We know that the slaughter was not the end of the matter. Thousands of our Indian brothers have been flung into prison, interned, deported, flogged. According to the report of the evidence of General Dyer, an Order was issued on April 15 that through a certain street no Indian should be allowed to walk, but all should be compelled to crawl on hands and knees.

It is not only from the Punjab that the stories of outrage come. There have been cases quite as bad on the Indian frontier, where villages have been bombed. No record has yet been published of the number of persons killed and wounded in these adventures. All we are told is that the bombing resulted in creating "a better moral tone." That means, of course, that the people living in the border villages were terrorised and broken in spirit.

So much for India. But between there and here lies Egypt, from which also come stories of punitive expeditions, of the putting down of risings and "unrest." It has been officially announced in Parliament that in the "recent disturbances" in Egypt 200 Egyptains were killed and 1,500 wounded. Both in India and Egypt the filthy practice of public flogging has been revived.

Much nearer home still, in Ireland itself, the problem of life and liberty becomes daily more difficult. That small and proud nation, which will be never consent to live in subjection, which will rightly refuse ever to acquiesce in the position of a menial, which rightly will continue to strive for self-determination and liberty, is being governed by a system of open coercion in which the fraudulent meanness is as conspicuous as the brutal folly.

What should we say if the things done in India, Egypt, and Ireland had been done in Belgium under the German occupation? Are we to conclude that the defeat of German militarism, the sacrifice of a million of our best lives, has meant nothing but the triumph of a militarism as brutal as ever the German was?

At a time when it looks as if the whole of Europe would go down in famine and disease, at a time when all Europe is crying out for that peace and reconstruction which the deliberate policy of the British Government has denied to it, it is unctuous cant for dictators of the Press or ministers of the Church to talk about the wickedness of "shaking hands with murder." Nothing will destroy religion and morals so readily as the downright humbug of these blind leaders of the blind, who can see crime afar off when it is committed, or alleged to have been committed, by others, but fail to see it when it is committed under their own eyes and they themselves are responsible.

If Mr. Montagu is in earnest and wants his Bill to get a fair trial in India—nay, if he desires to avert a bloody revolution—he must, without waiting for the report of any Committee, release all political prisoners in India, repeal all Press laws, grant perfect freedom of speech and movement, recall all the men responsible for the militarist outrages and give pensions to the dependents of all the Indians who have been murdered. Only in this way—and even so, it may at any moment be too late—can he hope to prepare the sort of atmosphere in which the very moderate provisions of his Bill can have any chance of doing good.

As in India, so in Ireland. It is quite idle to talk about a Home Rule Bill at the same time that coercion of the most desperate and contempible sort is being employed.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

The "Manchester Guardian" in the leading article headed "Suppression in India," says:—

We published on Saturday, (Dec. 13), an account, a very terrible account, of the rioting at Amritsar last April and its suppression. The facts were made public in the course of the evidence given before the Committee dispatched from this country to inquire into the causes of the recent outbreaks in Northern India and the measures taken to put them down. It was known, of course, that serious disturbances had occurred and that measures of considerable severity had been taken in their suppression, but no accounts which had hitherto been allowed to see the light can have prepared people in this country, or in India, for the truth as made known before the Commission. We must, of course, wait for the report of the Commission in order to judge of the extent and seriousness of the disturbances which on April 13 were at Amritsar quenched in blood. But it may be said at once that few more dreadful incidents can be found in the history of British rule in India than the story of their suppression. Amritsar is one of the chief cities of the Punjab, and is the religious capital of the Sikhs, who supply some of our best fighting troops. The unrest which from a variety of causes made itself felt in India after the conclusion of the war, and which the Rowlatt Act was intended to overawe but in fact accentuated, was most serious in the Punjab. At Amritsar it led to some very grave outrages. Several of the banks were looted and their managers killed, some important buildings were burned, and a woman, Miss Sherwood, a lady doctor connected with the Zenana Hospital, was set upon in the street and beaten nearly to death. The Deputy Commissioner in charge of the civil government felt himself unable to deal with the situation and called in General Dyer, the military commadner of the district, to whom he handed over the complete control of the situation. Martial law was not proclaimed, but General Dyer regarded himself as justified in acting as though it had been. He issued a proclamation forbidding all public assemblies and intimating that if any were held it would be liable to be fired upon without further notice. How far this extraordinary threat was understood or realised is of course doubtful, but in fact it was at once acted upon. On the afternoon of the day after the proclamation a meeting, estimated to consist of about 5,000 people was held at Jallianwala, a village in the immediate neighbourhood. General Dyer proceeded thither from Amritsar with a small body of troops—some fifty rifles and two armoured cars with machine-guns. He deployed his troops within the enclosure where the meeting was being held—fortunately the entrance was too narrow to admit the armoured cars with machine-guns, which otherwise would have been used,—opened fire within half a minute without caling on the meeting to disperse or giving any warning, went on firing on the struggling crowd for ten minutes, till the ammunition ran out, killed some 500 of them and wounded (according to his own estimate) about 1,500 more, left the dead and the dying where they fell, without any further concern, and departed quite satisfied with what he had done. It is as though a madman had been let loose to massacre at large.

AN APPALLING STORY.

That is an appalling story, and it is unnecessary to recall the further incidents in Amritsar itself of public floggings, apparently without any sort of trial, and the order given by General Dyer that all native Indians passing through the street in which Miss Sherwood was attacked (including those residing in it) must go on all fours. The question for Englishmen is how far proceedings of this kind are to be regarded as necessary incidents of our Indian administration, and how far, when they have occurred, they are to be treated as venial errors to be lightly regarded or condoned. General Dyer appears to be an honest soldier who, however deeply disqualified for the wise exercise of the powers entrusted to or assumed by him, believed and believes that the measures he took, however dreadful, were necessary under the circumstances, and that in fact they saved the situation. It is quite true that, whether as a consequence or not of his action, the outbreak at Amritsar had no sequel elsewhere, and that the movement of discontent died down or went underground. But that does not in any degree absolve the British Government from its responsibility. If General Dyer and his procedure were to be regarded as precedents for the future government of India we might well despair of success in that tremendous and [redacted]sible task. A good many important [redacted]till subsidiary questions are involved and [redacted] have to be considered by the Commis[redacted] How far was the Deputy Commissioner justified in devolving the whole of his responsibility on the military commander—without apparently consulting his superiors as to this grave step—and leaving him to act without any assistance from the civil authority? How far was General Dyer justified in acting as though martial law had been proclaimed when as a matter of fact its had not been proclaimed? How far did he conform even to the sufficiently elastic and drastic procedure of martial law, and did he not rather act simply as a law to himself? Was not his whole action at Jallianwala rather that of a general making war on an enemy in the field than of a man responsible for the maintenance of order in a country committed to his care?

These questions are indeed grave enough, but there is a more fundamental one behind them. What is to be the whole basis and spirit of the relations between Government and people in India? Are they to be relations of sympathy, understanding, and respect? Or are they to be just the bald, hard, crude relations of governors and governed, of those set to command and those set to obey? In the one case Indians will be treated as nearly as possible as we should treat our own people, as any Government would treat a people whose interests and welfare it regarded as identical with its own. It would maintain order; yes, but it would do so without unnecessary severity. It would insist on full unobservance of the law; but it would at the same time be scrupulous itself to follow its prescriptions. Where there was difference of race, or civilisation, or religion, it would assume no intolerable superiority and avoid all needless ground of offence. These in the main we believe to be the principles which do as a fact animate and tend increasingly to mould the government by this country of India. They are vital to its safety, to the possibility of its health and its endurance. It is because we believe that, and because also they appear to have been in almost every particular violated in the action taken at Amritsar and Jallianwala, that we so profoundly regret that most deplorable incident, and trust to see it dealt with by the Government in a spirit worthy of the traditions of our Indian rule.

DEFENCE OF GENERAL DYER.

"DEFENCE OF EVERY PRUSSIAN BULLY."

"New Witness," which is edited by Mr. G. G. Chesterton, writes:—

The massacre at Amritsar must strike every Englishman with horror. Whatever events may have led up to the incident the undoubted fact is that, acting under orders of General Dyer, a body of British troops fired without notice on a mob of unarmed natives, and continued firing until their ammunition was exhausted and close on 500 natives had been killed. The defence of General Dyer is the defence of every Prussian bully. It was a "horrible duty." He is so logical as to confess that in all probability he would have turned his machine-guns on the helpless people if he had been able to bring them into play. Now we do not dispute the allegation that Bolshevik propaganda among the natives had reinforced the opposition to the Rowlatt Acts; for such allegations are as difficult to prove as to disprove, and the Bolsheviks have acknowledged themselves capable of it. Nor, until we make peace with the Bolsheviks have we the right to complain of any hostile move they may make against us. Nevertheless, since the Rowlatt Acts are in themselves objectionable the Government cannot escape responsibility for the consequences by alleging an outside stimulus to native disaffection.

Mr. Miles Irving admits that until the removal of the two native leaders Satyapal and Kitchlew the crowds were friendly, and that religious processions stopped when they met him, and played "God Save the King." He admits that as soon as the two leaders were deported the temper of the people changed completely. Thereafter undoubtedly the city was in a state of anarchy, which, says General Dyer, if unchecked, would quickly have developed into a condition of things similar to that of the Mutiny. If that can be proved, General Dyer must be acquitted of murder; if it cannot, he should be shot. If he is acquitted then the official who ordered the deportation of the two leaders must be tried. If he is able to justify the order, then the whole administration of India must be impeached. And if it is proved that we can only govern India by means of periodic massacres then we must clear out. In the Mutiny we suffered for the deeds of John Company. Has our rule differed so little from his that the natives are still eager to fly at our throats? We shall be sorry and ashamed if the evidence before the Court of Inquiry forces us to believe it. At present we are far from believing it; and we think that even if General Dyer had ordered his men to hold their fire when the crow began to disperse (which he did not) his frightfulness could not have been justified. We think that the order, that all Indians using the thoroughfare where the English woman doctor was left for dead, must crawl through it, sufficiently indicates what sort of a man he is.

THE EAST AFRICAN MENACE.

REDUCING THE INDIAN TO SERVILITY.

THE FIRST STEP.

MR. ANDREWS' CABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Andrews cabling from Mombasa says: "Full draft proposed ordinance menacing Indian political freedom reads thus. Firstly, the Bill may be cited as removal of Undesirables Ordinance 1919. Secondly, any person within East African Protectorate not being a native, who from information officially received, is deemed by Governor-in-Council undesirable, may be ordered by Governor to remove himself from the Protectorate before the date prescribed in such order. Thirdly, any person contravening such order shall be liable on conviction to a fine up to Rs. 1,500 or to imprisonment of either description not exceeding six months or both together. Such conviction shall not affect Governor's power to issue further order under preceding section against same person. Legislative Council meets January 19th. This ordinance entirely lacks safe-guards against political misuse. Economic Commission's volume of evidence contains no valid substantiation Indian moral depravity. Our vindication of Indian character has carried conviction but European determination to follow South African policy still gravely serious."

Hardly any comment is necessary on this cablegram. There is a deadset against the Indian settler in East Africa. The proposed ordinance is, in my humble opinion, most mischievous in character and leaves every Indian at the mercy of an executive subservient to the interested European agitator against the Indian. The unscrupulous nature of the agitation is manifest from the utterly false charges flung about moral depravity against the Indian settler. I regard the proposed ordinance as the first definite legal step towards the reduction of the Indian to complete servility. He has dared to claim an equal status with the recently arrived European settler. He has dared to dispute the haughty position taken up by his European rival in trade. The latter has therefore captured the executive. The East African position admits of no compromise such as was possible and perhaps necessary in South Africa where the condition was totally different from the East African condition. The Indian adds the right of priority to the ordinary natural right to live on terms of equality with every other kind of settler in East Africa. And I venture to hope that his claim will be universally supported in India for the wreservation of his full political and municipal status, and that the Government of India will exercise to the full its undoubted right and perform the duty of protecting the British Indian settler in East Africa.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. GANDHI.

Sabarmati, Jan. 10.

A STIGMA TO BE REMOVED.

"Truth" writes:—

Brigadier-General Dyer might have been justified under the circumstances in firing upon the crowd at Amritsar. One would like to know more about the circumstances before expressing an opinion on that point, and it is a point about which people will always disagree. But the wholesale massacre of an unarmed crowd, which was perpetrated by the General's order cannot possibly be justified, and he will have to be called to account for it. An unnecessary amount of firing seems to have been ordered in the first instance, and according to the present evidence it was kept up after any justification for a preliminary volley had ended. Apart from feelings of humanity, this affair, published as it now is to all the world, exhibits British rule in India in a way to make us ashamed of ourselves, and it comes most unfortunately at the moment when we are endeavouring to do the right and magnanimous thing by means of the Government of India Bill. The affair reads just like some of the stories of German frightfulness in France and Belgium, and General Dyer's defence of himself before Lord Hunter's Committee is what would have come naturally from the mouth of a Prussian officer in the same position. I hope there will be general agreement that we must do what we can to rid ourselves of such a stigma.

THE NATIONAL WEEK AT AMRITSAR.

AN IMPRESSION.

BY SYUD HOSSAIN.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

The National Week at Amritsar in December last was a memorable one. The whole atmosphere was charged with the renewed life and the revived hope of the Nation following upon the purifying ordeal of the Punjab Armageddon. Jallianwalla Bagh, the symbol of the ordeal by Fire undergone by the nation was near enough the Congress Pandal in geographical proximity: it was nearer still, in its spiritual message and reminder, to the consciousness of the vast congregation—of national pilgrims—that had assembled from all parts of the country within the Pandal. The Congress session was, without exaggeration, a historic and unprecedented success. Judged by all the relevant and material criteria,—of numbers, of enthusiasm, of collective and earnest devotion on the part of delegates to the national work in hand, of conscientious yet searching endeavours to harmonise principle with principle and evolve a true and common national verdict, and of the constructive and sincere thought put into the task from all sides, the Congress was what I have described it to be. In other words the Indian National Congress acquitted itself of its weighty task of formulating a manifold verdict in the name of the country, with complete fidelity to national sentiment and the national view-point. And this result, it is interesting to note, was achieved by the co-operation of a number of diverse, and even contrasting, personalities who comprised the dominant figures of the Congress.

Notable Personalities.

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, by universal admission, made an exemplary President, both of the Congress and the Subjects Committee, and in the latter was supported, on his right, by the indefatigable and imperturbable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and, on his left, by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Swami Shraddhanand—a striking and arresting figure. Mr. Gandhi sat next to Pandit Malaviya, and he certainly more deeply dominated the deliberations of the Subjects Committee—which is not the same thing as saying that he invariably carried his points—than any other individual. Mr. Jinnah, who sat immediately behind Mr. Gandhi, was the latter's chief associate on many of the more contested questions, and acquitted himself with conspicuous effectiveness as a debater. Next to Mr. Gandhi sat Mrs. Besant, her usual alert, staunch self. From the first moment she opened her lips to speak in the Subjects Committee, it was clear that she was the leader of a forlorn hope so far as the Congress was concerned. Her views were far removed from the surging current of national feeling around her. Yet she stuck to her guns with dogged perseverance, and put her case, time and again, with all her old, or I should perhaps say, customary, mastery. Having failed to carry her amendment on the Reforms in the Subjects Committee she moved it in the open Congress—presenting a figure of dauntless dignity. She knew that she had an unsympathetic, not to say a hostile audience before her, but she faced it, almost single-handed, with complete candour and courage—thus setting an example of constitutional political propaganda which the tribe of Seceders and others whose *forte* lies in running away from the National Assembly, may well take to heart. Although Mrs Besant's notions commanded little assent, I think she won the admiration of the vast majority of the audience. A few straw figures, here and there, discredited themselves by unseemly manifestations of intolerance and impatience, and to that extent detracted from the otherwise perfect orderliness and decorum of the Congress sittings.

A Patriotic "Opposition."

The "Opposition" sat facing the President and his supporters. I use the phrase in a descriptive rather than any invidious sense. It is the fact that the pugnacious Mr. Das, the inexorable Mr. Tilak, and the explosive Mr. Pal did seem to constitute the "Opposition," some how, as against Messrs. Malaviya, Gandhi and Jinnah, who appeared to be overflowing with the milk of human kindness towards the common enemy, and they had planted themselves, with a nice eye for strategic advantage, opposite the three apostles of "sweet reasonableness" whom I have named. But here, again, I must differentiate. Pandit Malaviya cannot be otherwise than sweetly reasonable to save his life. Mr. Gandhi's magnanimity, on the other hand, had a more ascetic and reasoned quality about it. As for Mr. Jinnah, his complaisance appeared to be inspired,—and it is characteristic of the man,—not by any emotional defect but by hard-headed prudence and the terrible commonsense of the professional lawyer. As was but right, the "Opposition," deriving irresistible force from the undoubted circumstance that they were the spokesmen, in fact, of the nation at large, carried the day. And Messrs. Tilak, Das and Pal had innumerable and invaluable henchmen. The irrepressible Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, for instance, carried on an unceasing flank attack, from an advantageous place to the left of the President. Mr. Satyamurti again, a valuable ally, expended his abundant nervous energy and excellent debating power to fruitful purpose. And here, I may stop so far as the personalities of the Congress are concerned.

The Moslem League.

The session of the All-India Moslem League, although it suffered, in spectacular effect, by reason of the clash of its sittings with those of the Congress, redeemed itself abundantly by the solid achievement that accrued from its deliberations. No more intrinsically or tremendously beneficent national service has been rendered by the League in its comparatively short but crowded history, comparable to the anti-cow-killing, resolution, which it unanimously and solemnly passed at its Amritsar session, in the name and on behalf of the Mussalmans of India. If the League had done nothing else during its career but achieved this supremely patriotic decision, which has unquestionably the weight of enlightened Moslem public opinion behind it, it would still have won its abiding place in Indian political history. In this connection, it is impossible to omit acknowledgment of the superb service rendered to the cause of Hindu-Moslem unity and Indian progress generally, by Hasikul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, the President of the Amritsar session of the League. It was his supreme tact and far-sighted sagacity that guided the deliberations of the representative Mussalmans assembled from all parts of India to the happy and momentous decision to which I have referred. Two other items may be noted about the Moslem League. The address delivered by Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew,—just returned home to Amritsar after his O'Dwyerian incarceration,—as Chairman of the Reception Committee, was a model of faithful and sincere utterance. He delivered it well, too, and almost each sentence evoked, one could see, the response of cordial agreement and endorsement from his audience. The other item has a vital bearing on the future of the All-India Moslem League. I refer to the fact that the League has elected Mr. M. A. Jinnah as its President. No more happy selection could have been made. The fact that Mr. Jinnah will be at the helm of the premier political organisation of the Indian Mussalmans, is a guarantee that it will be steered with constructive wisdom through the epoch-making and troublous days that lie ahead of India and of Indian Mussalmans.

Future of the Khilafat.

I come now to the last, but not the least, of the events of the National Week at Amritsar. On the evening of December 31st, in the Congress Pandal, was held the second All-India Khilafat Conference. It was the most impressive Moslem gathering of recent years that I can recall. A note of solemnity and suppressed emotion, relieved by occasional demonstrations of enthusiasm, pervaded the meeting. The presence of Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali, whom Moslems had yearned to see and have in their midst for five long years, had communicated, it was evident, an electric thrill to the assembly. They are both such typically Moslem figures, besides being towering figures, that they may well have dispensed with the somewhat excessive Moslem symbolism blazoned in crimson in their head-gear. It was unnecessary and, therefore, ineffective as well as exaggerated. But one may stifle one's artistic protest by remembering that the deep crescents—almost quarter-moons as they were—were perhaps symbolic also of the abounding enthusiasm and capacity for sacrifice of the two amazing brothers. Then the scene was made unforgettable by the presence of Mahatma Gandhi, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Swami Shraddhanand, Pandit Rambhujdutt Chandhuri and other Hindu leaders in the front row of the platform of the Khilafat Conference. One had an impression of over-whelming harmony and appropriateness: a scene at once true of the present and prophetic of the future.

The Two Brothers.

The event of the evening was yet to come. Shaukat Ali had been elected President, and duly embarked on delivering his presidential address. But it is not easy to pick out definite trains of thought, and stick to them, when one is labouring under the stress of the pent-up thoughts of five years' enforced silence. Words in the first instance failed to keep pace with his crowded thoughts, and finally his voice—unused to the strain through protracted compulsory disuse—refused to bear the burden of his words. He had perforce to end abruptly while still engaged in presenting a chapter of autobiography—which was no doubt to be the prelude to something less personal. But the presidential address was not done yet. Very characteristically he turned to the audience, and said that his brother, who knew his views and what he desired to say, would conclude his address for him! *Ek jan do kalib* was perhaps never more picturesquely depicted on a public platform before. Mohamed Ali then took up the narrative. It was a characteristic speech in many ways, and chiefly for its note of passionate sincerity. It was an emotional presentment of Islam and of the plight of the Moslems—wholly forgivable in the circumstances. But the occasion was one that called for a more rigorous adjustment of emotion to reasoning. Identity of emotion and sentiment, in fact, may be said to have been common ground between speaker and audience. But what that vast gathering wanted, and was entitled to receive on that occasion, was a clear lead on the specific issue of the Khilafat question. This lead, as it happened, did

(Continued on page 10.)

THE MILL STRIKE.

WORKERS FORMULATE DEMANDS.

SEVEN MEETINGS ON SUNDAY.

LABOUR SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE FORMED.

"ORGANISE YOUR UNION."

MR. BAPTISTA'S ADVICE TO OPERATIVES.

There was no change in the mill strike situation on Sunday. Seven meetings of operatives were held in different parts of the city, where most of the demands made were of an identical character. All were unanimous in demanding a permanent increase of 50 per cent on the actual pay in addition to the grain compensation allowance. They were also at one, as regards a substantial reduction in the hours of work, though there was some difference of opinion as to whether it should be a ten-hour or eight-hour working day.

MEETING AT SETH'S WADI.

A meeting of the strikers was held on Sunday, in Munji Seth's Wadi, off Parel Road, Mr. V. M. Pawar, presiding. Over 1,000 operatives atended the meeting, and among others present were Messrs. F. Ginwala, R. K. Mody, D. B. Padval and L. B. Naik.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were passed making the following demands:— (1) 50 per cent. permanent increase in the salary in addition to the 35 per cent compensation allowance, (2) Reduction of hours of work from 12 to 8 with one hour's recess (3) A bonus to be paid every year in January at the rate of Rs 20 to those getting under Rs. 20 a month, and one month's pay to those getting over 20 a month. (4) Payment of monthly wages before the 15th of the following month (5) Off days on Sundays and holidays with full pay (6). Payment of wages on the day of termination of one's month's notice to quit service. (7) Wages for the period of the strike and (8) One month's notice to operatives when dispensing with their services.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Various suggestions were made at the meeting. It was suggested among other things that a representation should be made to Government to enquire into the high prices of foodstuffs and adopt remedies; that mill-owners should open cheap grain and cloth shops for the benefit of the operatives of their mills on the co-operative system; that labourers should be provided with cheap housing accommodation; that a reserve fund should be started by mill-owners for the relief of sufferers by accidents; that operatives should be granted one month's privilege leave every year; that accommodation should be provided for operatives to take their noon-day meals in, and that Municipal franchise should be granted to labourers paying house-rent of Rs. 5 and over per month.

Ten representatives were elected to meet the Labour Settlement Committee.

CHAIRMAN'S EXHORTATION.

Before dissolving the meeting the Chairman exhorted them to conduct their strike in a peaceful manner. He said their behaviour had been very peaceful during the strike and he felt confident that if they continued to do so their cause would succeed.

A monster meeting of the strikers was held yesterday morning at the compound of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar presiding. About five thousand mill operatives took part in the meeting. A large number of leading citizens including Messrs. Ginwalla, V. M. Pawar, K. J. Dubash, B. N. Motiwalla, K. R. Koregamkar, H. A. Talcherkar, Nayak and several others.

Mr. Nayak in voting Sir Narayen to the chair, observed that the previous night a committee under the name of "The Bombay Labour Settlement Committee" was formed with the object of attempting to bring the present strike to a termination and that that meeting was to be convened under the auspices of that Committee.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar after taking the chair, said that he came there to ascertain the demands and the grievances of those thousands who had collected there and to contemplate some remedy to redress those grievances. He said he was not a millowner, but a plain citizen like many of them. He therefore dared say that on their welfare depended his welfare; on their prosperity depended his prosperity. Those citizens present there, had human hearts and they could feel how they (mill operatives) suffered. It was only for that reason that they had come there that day.

The Committee had been formed to enquire what they wanted and what their grievances were and now they met under the auspices of that Committee. He therefore called upon them to ask their representatives to come forward and definitely propose their demands. Of course he had not come there to suggest their demands, but to assist their representatives if possible. That was his only object. He then appealed to them to make proposals in a peaceful manner. He said it cannot but go to their credit that they maintained peace so admirably so many days and he expected that that day's proceedings would also pass off peacefully.

SOME GRIEVANCES.

A mill-worker then came forward and said he was a mill-operative with 24 years' experience. With reference to Sir Narayen's request he came forward and begged to lay before them all, their chief grievances. One of the grievances, he said, was that the mill-labourers could hardly see the sun during the day. Since morning—before the sunrise till sunset—they had to be confined in the mills' dungeons. Even the irrational cattle were let loose for two hours after they were tied for two hours. But they were worse than cattle in that respect. He therefore appealed that their working hours should be reduced from 12 to 8 hours a day and that the mills should start work at 8 a.m. and close at 5 p.m. Another grievance was that the head jobbers were not promoted as weaving masters even after 30 years' experience, but some novices were imported by the mill managers for weaving masters. He then said that besides these they wanted 50 per cent. permanent increase in their pay in addition to the 30 per cent. temporary grain allowances; they wanted that every mill must have sufficient chawls to accommodate its workers; that every mill must have a cheap grain shop to supply grain to its workers at normal prices; that pay should be given for the days on strike; and that wages should be paid on the first of every month.

Another operative in seconding the above proposals, said last year they got an allowance of 35 per cent. but the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries had soared high more than 100 per cent. He, therefore, appealed that a request should be made to the Government to check such abnormal rise in prices. He suggested that wages should be paid on or before the 15th of every month and that in each mill arrangements should be made to supply clothes to its workers at cheap prices. He then paid a tribute to Sir Narayen for his sympathy for them.

Another mill-worker supporting the proposals said it was quite wrong to say that they had been instigated to strike work by outsiders. Since the year 1914 till the present days the cost of living had gone 150 per cent. high.

The Chairman then rose and said that from the above speeches he concluded that the following were their demands:—

(1) That working hours should be 8 instead of 12, and that the work should begin at 8 a.m. From 12 to 1 p.m. should be the recess and the works should close at 5 p.m.

(2) That a permanent increment of 50 per cent should be made in their pay and the 35 per cent grain allowance should remain so long as the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries were as high as now.

(3) That there should be a cheap grain and a cheap cloth shop for the benefit of the workers at each mill.

(4) Pay should be given for the strike days.

(5) That wages should be paid before the 15th of each month.

(6) That Government should be requested to check the prices of foodstuffs.

At this stage the operatives cried out.—"You have quite forgotten about our bonus and Sundays!"

One of them then came up and proposed that a yearly bonus should be paid every year and that Sundays and important Hindu Holidays should be observed as holidays with full pay.

Sir Narayen accepted the suggestions.

Another operative proposed that an accident fund should be started by the millowners out of the forfeited wages, for the help of the injured mill operatives.

This proposal also was accepted by the chairman.

At the end the chairman proposed that a resolution be passed embodying the above proposals as the demands formulated by the mill operatives, assembled there. The resolution was unanimously carried.

The chairman moved another resolution proposing to send one representative from each mill before this evening, to the Social Service League for consultation with regard to future guidance. The resolution was carried.

MEETING AT POIBAVDI.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

A largely attended meeting of mill workers was held on Sunday, evening, at Poibavdi Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding to formulate their demands. Mr. Baptista's speech was translated into Marathi for him by Mr. G. B. Deshpande.

WANTED TRADE UNION.

Mr. Baptista said:—

I am glad to meet you to-day. I am sorry it is a time of trouble for you. But it is only when one is in trouble that you are able to find out who are your friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed. In your trouble I find various bodies are interesting themselves in your welfare. But, unfortunately you have no Trade Union of your own to look after your welfare. However, good and honourable the volunteers may be they cannot look after your interests so well as you can look after yourselves. The first thing, therefore, that you have had is to organise your union with the help of such men as you can. At present there are several bodies who are interesting themselves in your welfare, but it often happens that too many cooks spoil the both. I trust that no such thing will occur on this occasion. Now you know I am not a mill worker. I should like to say that I am a worker. I work with my brains and you work with your hands; but I can assure you that I am a friend of yours. I should like you to be as well off as I am myself. At least I want you to have enough wages to keep the wolf of want away, the Marwaries away, and have some hours for recreation and some saving for old age or sickness. As a friend I must say that it is not right for you to go on strike without giving them one warning. They say you have taken them by surprise. Apparently they may think so; but, having regard to Mr. J. A. Wadia's letter published in "The Times," it is quite clear that he anticipated this strike and wanted to prevent it by proposing to give you an increase of 25 per cent. Therefore, the complaint of surprise is not well-founded. But whatever it may be, the question now is what are your demands and how can they be obtained?

Let me warn you that the struggle between you and the employer will be a strong one. They have wealth on their side. We have men on our side and in every just contest honest men must win even against wealthy men. And sooner or later God will give you victory. If you fail this time, it will not be because your cause is not just, but because you are not organised. It propose to get you organised within the next month or two so that if such a conflict comes again you are sure to come out victorious even if you fail to do so now. This means real, hard, work, but this cannot be done without your help and your will.

Now to come to your grievances, I believe these are now well-known throughout Bombay. I shall enumerate them and if you are agreed there is no need to discuss them; but if there is a difference in opinion, then we should hear both sides.

HOW MANY HOURS A DAY?

Let me take the grievances. The first one is the number of hours of work. You work at present 12 hours and including recess it makes 12½. You want to reduce the hours from 12 to 8 and including one hour recess it makes 9 hours. Now the other day, people told me 10 hours, but now I hear that you want to make it 8 hours. Now you must understand that reduction of the hours of work does not mean that you will produce less or do less work. It that in 8 hours you will produce as much as in 12 hours. less or do less work. It means that in 8 hours than you do at present. Then only is the reduction justifiable. This is what has happened in England. Experience teaches that men can produce in 8 hours as much as in 12 hours because with improved health and strength, they work harder and produce more.

STRIKE PAY.

The next question is about holidays. You say that the owners shou'd not make you work on Sundays when there is a holiday just before or after Sunday. In other words you want all Sundays as well as holidays. Is that not so?

The third question is that you want your pay for Sundays as well as holidays. Is that not so?

STRIKE PAYS.

The fourth question is your pay during strike. You want pay for strike days?

BONUS.

The fifth question is Bonus. Your demands is that all men who get Rs. 20 or less should get bonus of one month's pay. Is that not so You want the bonus to be given within 15 days of rejoining.

THE WAGES.

The next question is the most important one of wages. Now I understand that on the last occasion you got an increase of 35 per cent. I understand now that your demand is that it should be 50 per cent over the present wages. so that on the whole it will be 100 per cent. over what you used to get before the last increase. So I suppose the present demand is 50 per cent. over the present wages.

I have ascertained your views and having done so, I find only a few take a different view. I thing, there, the best thing to do sis to propose a resolution according to the majority and those in the minority must come here and convince you that their view is correct.

CAUTION!

I must caution you of one or two things. First, do not use violence. Do not hurt anyone or injure any property. If you do so you will set everybody against you. Now let me warn you that your enemies are secretly working against you. They may come in your midst as your friends, and as your friends they may throw stones at trams or persons. They are your enemies. Do not imitate them. They mean to play the wolf in sheep's skin.

DO NOT DESPAIR.

You must realise that you have struck work without organising. You have no funds to help you to live without work. Do you know that the monthly wages amount to 35 lakhs of rupees. You require and spend every month 35 lakhs of rupees, who can raise the funds necessary to enable you to prolong the struggle? On the other hand you must not despair. The millowners are losing 75 lakhs every month by closing the mills. They cannot afford to lose, this. Besides in three years the millowners have to made a profit of 20 crores: their capital invested is only 10 crores. TTherefore, by your labour, they have got back within three years only double their capital. You must therefore be the real owners of the mills in Bombay. Moreover the total cost of land and machinery is only 20 crores, whereas it is worth today according to the present market value 60 crores. Therefore they are bound to act not only with justice, but with generosity. I am sure if a committee were appointed consisting of the Governor, Mr. J. A. Wadia and Lokmanya Tilak they will come to the conclusion that before God and man your demands are reasonable.

"ABSTAIN FROM VIOLENCE."

God will help you if you help, yourselves; but for God's sake abstain from all violence, abuse or bad temper. I should suggest to you that you should form a union. Union is strength. In your union start a fund. To that fund give every month one-twenth of our pay. In one year you will save 35 lakhs of rupees and with these 35 lakhs, you can strike next May, go to your country to work as agriculturists during monsoon, and if you do that no mill-owner can resist your reasonable demands. But be brave. Be of good cheer and temper and God will help you in the struggle to victory.

DEMANDS FORMULATED.

Mr. Baptista then called upon Mr. Raoot to move the resolution, and the following demands were formulated:—

1. Eight hours' day with an additional hour for recess—in all 9 hours.
2. Sundays and other holidays to be granted with full pay.
3. As regards bonus, those who get less than Rs. 20 should get Rs. 20, and those getting more than that should be given a month's pay. Bonus must be paid within 15 days of rejoining.
4. Fifty per cent increase in pay and 35 per cent increase on it as famine allowance—together this means an increase of 102½ per cent over the pre-war wages.
5. Strike days must be paid for.
6. When notice is given on either side pay must be given to the worker at the time, of going away, and not next month as is done now.

The resolution was passed unanimously and six leaders from among the men were chosen to work as a Committee with Mr. Baptista and others.

MEETING AT DADAR.

About three thousand workers met at 4-30 p.m. at Hasale Talao, Dadar, under the presidency of Dr. N. D. Savarkar.

After the Chairman had explained to them the situation a workers proposed the following demands:—

1. Working hours to be reduced to 10 from 12;
2. Permanent increase of 50 per cent. on the actual pay in addition to 35 per cent. grain compensation allowances already in force.
3. Bonus to be given in January as under:—

Those who get Rs. 20 and below it should be given Rs. 20 without any distinction and those who earn more than Rs. 20 should get one month's pay.

4. Full pay for Sundays and Holidays.
5. A recess of full one hour instead of 30 minutes
6. Wages to be paid on the 15th of every month.
7. Pay for strike days.

The demands were unanimously supported and the chairman accepted them the definite proposals of the workers.

NEAR CENTURY MILLS.

Another meeting was held on the open ground behind the Century Mills under the presidency of Dr. M. B. Velker, Over seven thousand workers attended.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil while explaining the objects of the meeting hoped that they (the mill-operatives) would present a united front in formulating their demands before the mill-owners. He exherted them to conduct themselves peacefully as they done during the last ten days. He assured them that the Labour Settlement Committee would try its best to bring about a satisfactory settlment of the strike. Demands similar to those formulated at other meetings were proposed and passed.

AT TARDEO.

At the meeting held at Tardeo, Mr. F. Ginwala, presiding; similar resolutions were passed. Here among other things a 10 hour working day was demanded.

LOWER PAREL.

At another meeting held at Lower Parel under the presidency of Mr. Talcharkar, similar demands were unanimously formulated except that a 9-hour day was asked for.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, January 7:—Forty prisoners in Cork Jail hunger-struck yesterday. They include a man charged with shooting a private in Shropshires a few months ago.

PARIS.—The Hungarian Peace Delegation is expected here on the 7th.

MEXICOCITY.—It is officially stated that Cotastlan was destroyed by the earthquake on the 3rd instant and there were two thousand casualties including over thousand dead.

BERLIN.—The Soviet has wirelessed to the German Government threateaing reprisals in view of the alleged equipment of the returned Baltic troops for a Spring campaign against the Soviet.

The "Daily Mail" states that Messrs. Vickers are building for Government six-motor aeroplane to carry fifty passengers.

A telegram from The Hague says that Fokker is constructing an aeroplane to carry sixty fitted with sleeping berths and a smoking room for flights to the East Indies.

PARIS.—Frost has checked the flooding of the Seine which has fallen heavily.

A telegram from Vladivostock says that telegraphic communication with Irkutsk is suspended. Owing to the strike of workers it is impossible to keep ice-breakers working, and Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia have been asked to assist in maintaining order. The situation is very

HUNTER COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 7.)

worked in the midst of Kaira ryots ju... before and had mixed among thousan... of men and women. I had worked at t... instance of and with Miss Anusya Sa... bhai among the millhands of Ahmedaba... The millhands appreciated her philanthro... pic work and adored her. The fury of la... bourers in Ahmedabad reached white heat, when a false rumour was started that she too was arrested.

NO REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

"Both of us had visited and interceded for the millhands of Viramgam, when they were in trouble and it is my firm belief that the excesses were due to the great resentment of the mob over my arrest and the rumoured arrest of Miss Anusya Sarabhai. I have mixed with the masses in practically the whole of India and talked to them freely. I do not believe there was any revolutionary movement behind the excess. They could hardly be dignified by the term "rebellion". In my opinion Government erred in prosecuting offenders for waging war. This hasty view has caused unmerited or disproportionate suffering.

"TOTALLY UNJUSTIFIED."

"The fine imposed on poor Ahmedabad was heavy and the manner of collecting it from labourers was unnecessarily harsh and irritating. I doubt the justice of inflicting on labourers a fine so large as Rs. 176,000 imposition of additional police on Nadiad and Barejdi. And the collection of cost from the farmers of Barejdi and Banias and Patidars of Nadiad was totally unjustified and even vindictive.

MARTIAL LAW UNJUSTIFIED.

"I think the introduction of Martial Law in Ahmedabad was also unjustified, and its thoughtless administration resulted in the loss of several innocent lives. At the same time and subject to reservations mentioned by me, I have no doubt in the Bombay Presidency the authorities acted with considerable restraint at a time when the atmosphere was surcharged with mutual suspicion and the attempt at wrecking th otrain which was bringing troops to restore order had naturally angered the authorities."

ENQUIRY CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

The Hunter Committee concluded their enquiry here to-day. On reassembling this morning the Committee proceeded to hear the remaining non-official witness. Miss Anasuya Sarabhai who, by the way, is the only lady to appear before the Committee was first examined. Questioned by Lord Hunter, she said she had nothing to add to what Mr. Gandhi had said.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkant, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, Mr. Harilal Desai, Mr. M. C. Patel, Mr. Krishnalal M. Desai and Mr. Vallabhai Patel then gave evidence on behalf of the Gujerat Sabha and generally refuted the suggestion that they shut themselves in their homes during the trouble and did not give any help

Mr. Goculdass D. Talati, Chairman of the Nadiad Municipality the last witness complained of the imposition of punitive police on Nadiad and of the levy.

The Committee leave for Bombay on Monday.

HE NATIONAL WEEK AT AMRITSAR.

(Continued from page 9.)

not come to it at the Khilafat Conference from the composite presidential address of

Mr. Gandhi's Lead

But it came luminously and splendidly from Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a speech of incredible power and lucidity. He brought light and quick comprehension into the minds of the great Moslem throng. Clear, simple guidance, entrenched in utter truth and scrupulous restraint of utterance. One could see that he had not only captured the Moslem heart, but impressed the Moslem mind. He presented the fundamental elements of the Khilafat question and the duty it entailed upon the Moslems, shorn of all exaggeration and affectation. And the resultant position as if was revealed, Moslems felt, offered an impregnable foundation upon which to vindicate the faith that is in them. I have not yet seen any adequate report of this speech of Mr. Gandhi's although it should have had, ere now, the fullest and widest publicity. Perhaps the explanation of the omission lies in the fact that the speech was delivered in Urdu—and Mr. Gandhi's Urdu, which is a unique medium which he himself has evolved and which, to my mind, he alone is capable of wielding. What Mr. Gandhi does is to bend what would otherwise be an inadequate medium of public utterance to his will by sheer force of utterly clear-cut thought. His ideas are so vividly formed in his own mind that inadequacy of vocabulary, in the literary sense, has to give way before them! He occasionally meets the insufficiency of his medium by inventing a new word, or adapting a word to a new meaning. But in either case the innovation serves his turn brilliantly—and he may yet end by enriching the Urdu language. But meanwhile the task of the translator is almost insurmountably hard, which makes it all the more necessary that Mr. Gandhi should himself provide the public with an English version of his speech at the Khilafat Conference.

HUNGARIAN PEACE DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Rec... 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

BUDAPEST.—The pa... of the train containing the Peace De... tion across Hungary has been mark... endless patriotic demonstrations crowd... every station carrying flags and board... ibed "Long live a thousand year old ..." and "Transylvania does not bel... Rumanians.

The poli... headquarte... Republican ... nailed up t... the Sinn F... the street. ... the closing o... was disobeyed.

CAPTURE O...

BOLSHEVISTS' C...

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Rec... 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

A Bolshevist wireless claims the capture of Urieff on the shores of the Caspian and Mariupol on the shores of the Sea of Asov. General Denikin's troops are fleeing partly along the coast and partly on steamers having large booty.

"The Times" points out that General Denikin's armies have thus been cut in two and says that a definite Red movement on the broad front has begun in the direction of Odessa. Tchitcherin has invited Georgia and the Republic of Azerbaijan to begin joint operations in General Denikin's rear.

LENIN'S NEW OFFER OF PEACE.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Rec... 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

It is authoritatively denied that there is any truth in the statement which appeared in the Esthonian paper to the effect that Colonel Tallent, British Representative in the Baltic countries, had started for London to transmit a new peace offer from Lenin containing a promise to abolish terrorism.

LATAVIAN ARMY'S ADVANCE.

BOLSHEVISTS EJECTED FROM LIKSNA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Rec... 8 a.m., Jan. 11

It is officially announced that the Latvian Army on the 3rd instant after a fierce battle against the Bolshevists captured several villages crossed the Dvina and ejected the enemy from Likana, capturing an armoured train. The advance is developing.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST LEADERS.

EMBARGO ON THEIR MOVEMENTS REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Rec... 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

A Cairo telegram of the 3rd says that the embargo has been removed on movements of all Nationalist leaders except two recently sent to their villages.

NEPHEW OF ZAGHLUL PASHA.

ENTERTAINED BY BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Rec... 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

The "Morning Post" publishes a Cairo message of the 6th stating that the nephew of the Nationalist, Zaghlul Pasha was entertained by British correspondents and concluded his address by saying:—Long live Egypt and England, her best friend. The message adds that happier spirit prevails everywhere.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

APPEAL TO AMEAICA TO PREVENT BREAKDOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.
Rec... 1-30 p.m., Jan. 11.

Sir George Paish, addressing the Bankers' Association, appealed to Americans to prevent breaking down of foreign exchange and to extend permanent credit to Europe. He declared that ten billion dollars would be needed in next few years to re-start and re-stock Europe.

POLICE BARRACKS AT ROUNDSTONE GALWAY RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Rec... 8 a.m., Jan. 11.

The police barracks at Roundstone Galway have been raided. Shots were exchanged and vigorous resistance was offered and the assailants two of whom were captured were driven off.

OCCURRENCES.

R MARTIAL LAW."

SAI'S STATEMENT.

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important matters.

ICAL MOVEMENT IN AHMEDABAD.

The citizens of Ahmedabad began to take greater interest in political questions since the year 1915, the year of the Bombay Congress under the presidency of Lord Sinha. In the year 1916 we had organized the Bombay Provincial Conference and the Gujarat Educational Conference. The Political Conference was attended by both the sections of nationalists—Moderates and Advanced—and Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, leader of the advanced party had come here with a fairly large number of Deccani delegates. This aroused the Ahmedabad public. Next year the whole country was roused up by the Home Rule movement in pursuance of the resolution of the Lucknow Congress. The city was visited by Mrs. Besant and the internment order passed against her and Messrs. Wadia and Arundale created a great stir throughout the country and Ahmedabad too had its share in the agitation to secure their release. In August 1917 the Right Hon. the Secretary of State made his pronouncement regarding the grant of responsible Government, and we took an humble part in explaining to the people here as well as in the different talukas the demand of the country and how far the Government were meeting it.

LABOUR MOVEMENT.

The labour movement was organised by Ben Anusuya and her co-workers. Mahatma Gandhi had adopted this city as his home and his simplicity of life and selfless work attracted the attention of the citizens. In the beginning of the year 1918 there were strikes in local mills and the strikers met in the river bed day after day and the large meetings of mill-hands were well managed and orderly. These regular meetings of millhands instilled into their minds deep reverence for Mr. Gandhi. The strike was brought to a close by the intervention of Mr. Gandhi and his sacrifice in the cause of labour endeared him to them the more.

CONTROL OF GRAIN MOVEMENT.

After the armistice last year the people had expected that the promised Reforms would be soon coming and the restrictions imposed on account of the war would be released. But the control on the movement of grains was continued. The monsoon of 1918 had failed and the prices of all necessary articles foodstuffs and wearing apparel had gone up very high. The cost of living even in the case of middle class people had gone up very high. Foodstuffs were controlled and large quantities of wheat and ghee were exported. This state of things greatly perturbed the minds of the poor householders.

ROWLATT AGITATION.

The thinking people had expected that as a result of the termination of the hostilities the political prisoners and internees would be released and the administration of the country would be carried on more on democratic lines instead of on buraucratic lines. They knew that India had contributed largely in men and money and Indian soldiers had saved the situation in France in 1915. They did not want any reward for this sacrifice but they expected juster and kindlier treatment. But instead of that the Government offered to them the Rowlatt legislation. This legislation had aroused great opposition in the country. Members of the Council had opposed it with all their might. Publicists of all shades of opinion had criticised in unequivocal terms and the public mind was much agitated. There was much opposition against this legislation that Mr. Gandhi suggested Satyagraha against it. Men like Swami Shraddhanandji, who had given up worldly concerns and adopted *sanyas*, came out of their retirement and all over the country meetings were held to protest against this legislation. Ahmedabad also had its due share in this protest and as an humble worker in the national cause I took part at some of these meetings and explained the proposed legislation and how it affected the liberties of the subject. When Mr. Gandhi started the Satyagraha Sabha I joined it and was present at some of the meetings organised by this Sabha. At every meeting organised by this Sabha, persons who had carefully studied the Bills explained them and exhorted people to keep up their protest against them.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.

In spite of the opposition to the Bills the Government passed one of them into Act and as a mark of penance, Mr. Gandhi desired that the second Sunday after the passing of the Act be observed as a day of humiliation and people were to fast and go in an orderly procession to some sacred place and offer prayers to secure divine intervention. There was some misunderstanding about the day. At first we thought 30th March 1919 was to be observed, but we got timely intimation that the Sunday, the 6th April 1919, was to be observed and not 30th March. But people in Delhi not getting the information in time observed Sunday the 30th March as the day of humiliation and something untoward happened there. The news was flashed on the wires to Bombay and we soon learnt about the incidents. We decided to observe the 6th April as the day of humiliation and we had organised a procession from Manilal Mansions to the river. Swami Shradhananji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had come down to Ahmedabad on this mission and they had addressed large audiences about the Rowlatt Act. It was, therefore, anticipated that the procession would be very largely attended.

INTERVIEW WITH DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

The District Magistrate of Ahmedabad called up Mr. V. J. Patel, Secretary of the Satyagraha Sabha with some of the local leaders on 4th April and I accompanied Mr. Patel and Mr. Krishnalal Desai to him. We assured him that nothing untowards need be feared because every one understood the solemnity of the occasion. The District Magistrate told him that he did not wish to come in our way but only wanted to be assured that nothing like what had happened at Delhi would occur here.

A QUIET PROCESSION.

On the 6th there was a complete cessation of work in Ahmedabad, most places of public resort and amusement were closed, and fast was observed by a large number of people. A procession was arranged to start at 3 p.m. but long before the appointed hour large crowds of people had collected on the road and the procession consisting of more than 50,000 people went to the sands. No more orderly or quieter procession had passed through the streets of Ahmedabad within living memory and one may rightly describe it as a sight for the gods. The rich as well as the poor professional gentlemen and mechanics, merchants and labourers had joined the procession and there was a sprinkling of women also in it. At the river platforms were arranged. The measure was briefly explained and divine intervention was sought for the repeal of the measure.

MR. GANDHI'S ARREST.

On the 8th April there was the Ramnavmi holiday and they had organised a mass meeting in the sands to preach Swadeshi and to take Swadeshi vow. In deference to the opinion of Mr. Gandhi the taking of the vow was deferred, but the audience was exhorted to use Swadeshi articles. It was announced at that meeting that Mr. Gandhi was on his way to Delhi to make personal inquiries in connection with the Delhi incidents and try to settle the differences between the officials and the people. But before he reached the frontier the Punjab internment order was served upon him and on his disobeying it and going into the Punjab he was arrested, and the news of his arrest was sent to the Satyagraha Ashram by his Secretary Mr. Mahadeo Desai by telegram. This telegram was sent by the Ashram people to Mr. Patel on the morning of the 10th. As the courts were working in the morning. I had gone to the court and was in the District Court Library at about 7-45 a.m. when the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest was brought to me. The messenger asked me to go to Mr. Patel.' At Mr. Patel's we arranged to publish a translation of Mr. Mahadeo Desai's telegram, so that the people may not be excited by the bare news of the arrest. But before the translation could be printed and published the news of arrest had reached the markets and mills and people stopped business and collected in groups on the roads.

CLOSING OF BUSINESS.

I was in the court till about 10-30. At about 2 p.m. my son brought me the information that on his way to the post office he saw the shops were closed and soon after my clerk returned from the Bank of Bombay and he gave me information of a large crowd being collected near Runchhodlal Fountain on the Richey Road. About half an hour later when I was at work in my office I heard the noise of a crowd and I inferred that the crowd on the Richey Road was coming towards the station, so I rushed off to meet them. I saw a small crowd near the English Cinema near the Panchkuva gate throwing stones at the building. I remonstrated with them and within two minutes the crowd dispersed, and all was quiet. I saw a man in the building throwing stones at the crowd. In my opinion the crowd must have proceeded from the Richi Road fountain to see that the shops were closed on account of Mr. Gandhi's arrest and collected at this place because on the 6th April the manager had at first not notified that the theatre would be closed that day but had only just before the starting put up a board announcing that there would be no performance that evening but subsequently the management changed their mind an gave a performance. When I was returning from the riverside I saw the theatre illuminated as usual and ordinary preparations were seen as on performance nights.

"BRICKBA' WILL MEAN BULLETS."

After dispersing the crowd at this place I returned to my bungalow and after tea I left with a friend of mine to go to my club. When I was near the Manekchok post office on the Ritechi Road I noticed a large crowd of people collected near the Laxmi Vilas hotel and beyond and I hurried up and inquired that the matter was. I saw there the city police Inspector, several sub-inspectors of police, one or two sergents of police and a party of armed police, all in their full uniform. I went up to the police inspector Mr. Acton and asked him the reason of the presence of the police force there. He pointed out to me a brickbat and told me, "Mr. Desai, this brickbat will mean bullets". I told him that it could not mean that and that I would see if the crowd dispersed. I talked with some people who were standing in the front and explained to them that the police were trying to preserve order and the crowd should not continue longer there. Some one said that the police had taken up a threatening attitude and they could not tolerate it. I interceded with them and the sub-inspector joined us in our conversation and we succeeded in persuading some people to move on but their places were filled up by the others at their back. Mr. Indulal Yajnik, Mr. Achratlal Seth and others were trying their utmost to ask the people to preserve strict order and to relieve the congestion at the place and go to the river side. I stopped at this place for about a quarter of an hour and then proceeded towards the Bhudra. Proceeding a few yards I came near the fountain, where I saw some damage to the electric lamps of the Gaity theatre and learnt on inquiry that that was the place where the crowd had first collected. In my opinion the damage to this theatre was due to the fact that on the 6th April the management of the theatre had kept it open and that an armed police party was stationed there that afternoon. On that day no special precautions were taken by the police throughout the city except that they had kept a small party at the Khasbazar choki near threegates under the Deputy Superintendent of Police. I was told that the management had specially requisitioned the party of armed police for the safety of the theatre that day. On my return from the riverside I had noticed the police party still sitting at the entrance of the theatre. To my knowledge the only damage done by the crowd on that day till about 5 p.m. was to the two theatres.

IMPLORINGS TO WITHDRAW POLICE.

I proceeded from this place towards the Bhudra and was joined by Mr. P. V. Mehta, and Mr. N. M. Desai, and when we had gone a few yards further I met the Head Constable belonging to the Criminal Intelligence Branch of police on his cycle. I requested him to run up to the City Magistrate and request him in my name to arrange for the withdrawal of the police force on the Richey Road so that the crowd there might be dispersed. He told me that instead of his carrying my message my personal interview will have some effect. So we all walked up to the court of the City Magistrate and I was there informed that he was with Mr. Bulakhidas, the Personal Assistant to the Collector. I went up to the latter's office and found the City Magistrate, and the Personal Assistant to the Collector I remained standing before them and implored them to withdraw the police force so that the crowd might disperse. I told them that if after the police withdrew there was any mishap, they may hold me personally responsible for any mischief and will submit to the penalties of law. My prayer was unheeded. I remained with the City Magistrate and the Personal Assistant to the Collector for about a quarter of an hour. When I saw that my entreaties were of no avail I left the office and was returning to the Richey Road to again persuade the crowd to disperse. But when I went near the Karanj I noticed several people going towards the river and met a friend who was persuading the crowd to disperse. He told me that the police having withdrawn themselves the crowd dispersed. He further informed that some injured persons were taken to the Civil Hospital. I was told that they were injured somewhere outside Kalupurgates.

AT THE CIVIL HOSPITAL.

I went to the Civil Hospital to inquire what the matter was and learnt that six injured persons were taken there and while I was there a seventh person was brought in. This man, I learnt, was a police constable and he expired soon after he was brought there. A crowd had collected in the compound of the Civil Hospital and I dispersed it. I had hoped to make some inquiries about this incident next day and had asked a man who was present in the compound and who said he was present at Premderwaja before and at the time of the incident, to see me the next day. This man's name was Mr. Vyas. He told me he was a coal merchant and had his place of business at Gheekanta in Magan bhai's Wadi.

CROWDS GET INFURIATED.

We held a mass meeting in the river bed on the 10th evening and explained the message of Mr. Gandhi and exhorted the people to preserve perfect order and peace and go about their business the next day. We had arranged that a party of our workers should go out in the markets to see that the shops were opened. I had inquired at about 7-30 a.m. at the house of Mr. Patel and found that he was in the bazar. Shortly after that was in the District Law Library, when I was informed by a friend of mine that a crowd of mill-hands had gone to my school—the Native Institution, outside Sarangpur gate and had got it closed and that they were proceeding towards Astodia and Jamalpur to get the mills and the institutions closed and that I should meet them and should try to dissuade them from their purpose. As I was leaving the court little before 8 a.m. I learnt that a report was current in the city that a telegram was received in Ahmedabad informing of the arrest of Shrimati Ansuya at Bombay. I took a hackney *shigram* and proceeded towards the Jamalpur gate. When I was half way between the Khamasa police station and Jamalpur gate I saw a large crowd of mill-hands coming towards the Khamasa chowky from the Jamalpur gate. I stood in the middle of the road and got the crowd to stop and talked with some members thereof. I reasoned with them that the message of Mr. Gandhi enjoined them to go to work but they replied that Mr. Gandhi being under arrest they could not go to work and they would go home. Some members of the crowd had bamboo sticks and such other things. The crowd was about 1,000 strong. They stopped about 10 minutes and promising not to create any mischief they went on. They went towards the Bechardas Mill. I took my carriage to the Gaekwar's Haveli (police headquarter) and had to stop it after going some distance from the Haveli as the crowd were still passing. I did not see any policemen on the way. I got out of the carriage in the court compound and got some friends then waiting in the Bar room to go with me to again intercept the crowd and some half a dozen of us went near the office of the Oriental Insurance Company near the Karanj and got the whole crowd, then numbering about 5,000 strong, to sit down and we talked to them for about half an hour. They put down their sticks, etc., and they were practicaly calmed and we thought they would quietly disperse but someone came rushing from Kalupur side and shouted out that some of the Mill-hands were arrested in Shahpur and we should go with them to see about that and as we were preparing to go the crowd rose up and left in a melee. When I was descending the steps, I noticed smoke clouds and found that the Telegraph Office was set on fire. I rushed in that direction and seeing that Telegraph Office was safe went into Bhudra and saw that Matric pandal was burning.

THE FIRING.

Mr. Tayabji, Executive Engineer, was trying to save some tents, etc.. and I assisted him. I tried to pour water on the burning things but there was no water in the pipe. I kept the crowd away and saved some articles and left after the fire engine arrived. I was at this place for about half an hour. From this place I went to my club to rest awhile and I was hardly there about 10 minutes when I saw people rushing out of the court compound and I heard that the crowd had gone towards the court. I rushed into the court compound, when I learnt that the crowd was kept out of the court compound. was on the court verandah when I heard of the fire at the Sub-Registrar's office and ran up to the place, but when I turned the corner near the Bank of Bombay I heard the firing there which kept the mob away. Some people were injured by the shots and they were taken to the Hespital by an improvised ambulance under Mr. Manilal Kothari a pleader.

FIRING AT BHUDRA AND KHASBAZAR GATE.

After this fire I returned to the court and remained there till about 11-30. The Daskroi Mamlatdar's kutcheri and the Government Telegraph Office were also then burnt. I heard gun shots firing near the Bhudra and the Khasbzar Gate. It was not possible to return from the court by the Karanj and Three Gates, so I returned by the Oliphant Road. On my way home I saw solitary police constables in some police stations, some of whom were not in uniform.

I remained at home upto about 4 p.m. I saw a party of the military going along the Reid Road. The party went into the city and returned after about half an hour. I saw a party drawn up near the Panchkuva Gate and they opened fire in different directions. I had seen a man wounded near the house of the late Mr. Deoshanker near the gate. Some time after I was informed that a bullet had passed through my compound and on inspection I found that one bullet had passed through the corrugated sheet wall of a hut and another through the corrugated sheet roof of another hut.

After 4 p.m. I left my house and went towards the bazar by the Richey Road. There were few people going along but when I reached the Fernandez Bridge I saw a military piquet at the mouth of the Ratanpol. When I was a few yards from the Ratanpol saw the piquet preparing to fire and beckened I turned into a lane and by large lanes I went by Laldarwaja to Mr. Mangaldas. After being with him for about an hour went to Mr. Patel's who, I heard, had gone to the Civil Hospital. While I was there some friedns came up and we returned home. A military piquet was stationed near the municipal office and we avoided the picket by byelanes. We did not notice any groups mill-hands or rioters. So far as I could notice the crowds had all dispersed by the evening of the 11th. On the 12th I was going to the court at about 7-30 a.m. and on the road I saw some citizens. I was told that the passage along the Richey Road was closed. I proceded as far as the Balahanuman on the Richey Road where I saw some pleaders returning. I also returned.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Some time after I learnt that Martial Law was proclaimed in the city. As far as I could see all was quiet in the city. British troops arrived in the afternoon of the 12th.

MARTIAL LAW WITHDRAWN.

Martial Law was continued on the 13th and was withdrawn in the morning of the 14th April soon after the Conference in the District.

On the 13th April there was absolute quiet in the city.

CAUSES OF DISTURBANCES.

In my opinion the disturbances were due to the arrest of Mr. Gandhi at a time when the people were agitated on account of the utter disregard of Indian opinion by the Government of India in the matter of the Rowlatt legislation, the prevalence of famine and excessive prices and insufficiency of grain supplies when large quantities were being exported, administration of control in reference to which all sorts of reports were current in the city and the District regarding the corruption of the Railway and the Government employees. As regards the imposition of the Martial Law in Ahmedabad, am of the opinion that after the evening of the 11th April the situation in Ahmedabad could have been controlled by the ordinary police with the aid of police and military pickets and there was no necessity for introduction of Martial Law. Regarding the working of the Martial Law, I have no data, but I saw a man in a private hospital who was wounded on the morning of the 12th by the party who were distributing handbills regarding the introduction of the Martial Law, and he told me that he was not in a crowd by himself when the shot was fired at him. In consequence of the Martial Law no shops in the bazar could be opened, because ten men would soon be collected and firing would be resorted to. The stopping of the business on the 13th must be attributed to the existence of Martial Law in Ahmedabad. If it was not established I believe that shops would have been opened on the 13th April.

GUJARAT SABHA'S MEMORANDUM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8.

The following is the memorandum submitted by the Gujarat Sabha to the Disorders Enquiry Committee:

The Committee of the Gujarat Sabha submits the following statement regarding the causes of the disturbances that took place in April last and the measures taken to cope with them:—

REMOTE CAUSES.

1. The remote causes of disturbances are to be found in the economic conditions resulting from the war. Shortage of foodstuffs and cloth and the consequent rise in their prices increased the stress of life while the wages and earnings of large masses of people did not increase proportionately. Administration of the system of control and other measures taken by Government to relieve the economic stress hit many traders hard and was not understood by the large masses of people who vaguely felt that Government was responsible for the situation. The complete failure of the monsoon last year deeply accentuated the economic hardships of the middle and the poor classes.

2. The altered political situation had made the people very sensitive to political events. Dissatisfaction with the present status of disqualification and inferiority and aspirations for greater rights and liberty with limited prospects of their valization, existed before the war. But desire for Self-Government and Self-Determination was considerably heightened by the happenings of the war and the declarations of liberal principles by American and European statesmen. The attempts made by the Anglo-Indian Press in India and the Indo-British Association in England to thwart the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme caused deep resentment which was directed against British officials in India, the large majority of whom were believed to be firmly opposed to the Reform scheme. The feelings expressed in the Press and platform permeated large sections of the masses including petty traders, artisans and labourers.

THE ROWLATT ACT.

3. In this atmosphere of strained hopes and sensitive discontent was passed the Rowlatt Act towards the end of March last. It was generally felt that the Act constitutes a gross violation of the principles of justice and liberty and was resented as a mark of insult and humiliation. It roused a volume of political feeling and agitation, the like of which has never been witnessed before. The Satyagraha movement inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi on 24th February, 1919 awakened profound enthusiasm and enhanced the popular determination to oppose the measure at any cost.

HARTAL OF APRIL 6.

4. In response to Mr. Gandhi's appeal to observe the 6th April as a day of humiliation and prayer a perfect *hartal* was observed in the city on 6th April. A huge procession of about 75,000 persons or more including some of the leading citizens passed by the main streets of the city to river bed. The large mass of people was broken up into three sections, to which Mr. Gandhi's message was read from three platforms. The procession and meeting, while they were undoubtedly unparalleled in the annals of the public life of the city, was carried out, as was expected, peacefully and quietly and even when some persons were asked at some places to get down from vehicles force was neither threatened nor used.

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

5. The leading members of the local Satyagraha Sabha began the Satyagraha campaign on 7th April, by selling copies of "Hind Swaraj" written by Mr. Gandhi. The sale continued on 8th and 9th April and though it evoked enthusiasm where it took place, it did not cause any undue excitement. A public meeting was held on 9th April, under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha to explain the commencement of the Satyagraha movement and it passed off quietly. The minds of the people were undoubtedly excited by the passing of the Rowlatt Act.

MR. GANDHI—"INDIA'S SPIRITUAL AND POLITICAL LEADER"

6. In this surcharged atmosphere came the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest. The news spread like wildfire throughout the city and was most deeply resented. It should be noted that Mr. Gandhi has honoured Ahmedabad by making it his headquarter while he is loved and respected as a spiritual and political leader in the whole of India, the feelings of love and reverence cherished for him in this city are extraordinary. On hearing the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest the people following the recent example of 6th April began to shut their shops and proclaim a *hartal*. The labourers also left the mills at about 12 noon to join their fellow citizens who had struck work.

CROWD COLLIDES WITH POLICE.

7. Disturbances took place at Premdarwaja where an excited crowd came into collision with the police, when they fired on it and one police constable was killed. Members of the Committee have no personal knowledge of this disturbance nor are they in a position to trace the immediate causes of the same.

8. Crowds had also collected at Richey Road and it was due to the efforts of local leaders of Satyagraha movement that a collision was averted between a party of armed police and the people who were bitterly excited by the news of firing at Premdarwaja and the sight of the persons wounded there.

PEOPLE EXHORTED TO REFRAIN FROM VIOLENCE.

9. A public meeting was held at the river bed where it was addressed from three platforms. A translation of the summary of Mr. Gandhi's message to the Press on his arrest was read out. All the speakers including Mrs. Gandhi exhorted the people to resume work next day and studiously refrain from violence. There is no doubt, however, that the firing at Premdarwaja and the wounding of about 8 persons including some boys rankled deep in the minds of some people.

10. In the early morning of the 11th all appeared quiet and a few shops were found to be open in different parts of the city. Some leaders went about the city persuading people to open shops and resume work. Though the millhands had not gone to work the situation looked hopeful and the general impression was that things would resume their normal aspect as the day advanced. A crowd had, however, gathered at Premdarwaja opposite the military piquet that had been posted there after disturbances took place on the previous evening and efforts to draw it away or disperse it were not quite successful.

A WILD RUMOUR—AND AFTER.

11. At about 8 a.m., however a wild rumour started in the city that Miss Ansuya Sarabhai, who is exceedingly popular among the millhands on account of great services rendered to them, was arrested in Bombay and the rumour was given countenance by the circumstance that she did not arrive by the Gujarat Mail as was expected. While efforts were being made to counteract the rumour large and small crowds armed with lathis and bamboos began to appear near the Bhadra and the adjoining localities. The situation then appeared very nearly out of control when all hopes of improving it vanished as the matriculation pandal and Government buildings were set on fire one after another. After military piquets were stationed at the Bhadra and the Government buildings near by the crowd retreated into the city and was broken up into small bands of people which proceeded to commit acts of violence. Mr. Fraser a European sergent was murdered on Richey Road at noon and police chokies and doors of many city gates were burnt in the course of the day, arms were forcibly removed from the Swaminarayan temple and the houses of two Indian Magistrates were also looted.

"A SUDDEN OUTBURST."

12. The firing at Premdarwaja coming at the top of Mr. Gandhi's arrest infuriated the mob and the rumour about Miss Ansuya's arrest added fuel to fire. The disturbances evidence no desire to overthrow the British Government or to raise a standard of rebellion against it. It was a sudden outburst of popular indignation.

MEASURES

13. The authorities seriously erred in not stationing police piquets at important centres in the city after what occurred at Premdarwaja on the 10th evening. The contented themselves, however, with stationing a small party at Premdarwaja and left the whole city practically unguarded. The police arrangements appeared to have broken down completely on that day and while it is possible that with the best police arrangements the matriculation pandal or a Government building might have been set to flames suddenly by a crowd it is certain that it could never have proceeded with further mischief and would have been very soon brought under control by a police party stationed near by.

14. We have no remarks to offer on the shots that were fired on the 11th in the different parts of the city as we are not in possession of all the facts connected with them. It would however appear that the action of the police generally was dictated by the necessities of the situation.

FACTS SUMMARISED.

15. Before offering our remarks on the introduction of the Martial Law on the morning of the 12th we would panse to summarise a few facts bearing on the matter. Firstly, the military piquet which were stationed at Bhadra and the Government buildings near by at about 12 a.m., succeeded in clearing the whole of the adjoining area in a very short time. Thus the main road from Bhadra right upto the fountain appeared practically vacant at noon. Secondly, nowhere in the city did the crowds dare to resist the military and police piquets when they were sent to disperse them. Thirdly, no disturbances appear to have taken place or no mischevious crowds appeared to have gathered within the city after 6 p.m., on the 11th. Fourthly, military piquets were placed at all important centres in the city by the evening of the 11th and it appeared as if the city was placed in the hands of the military and had been brought under complete control. Fifthly, though wild rumours about crowds of villagers marching on Ahmedabad were current on the 11th as well as on the 12th no such crowd is reported to have entered the city walls on either of these days.

MARTIAL LAW WHOLLY UNCALLED FOR.

16. It would thus appear that measures taken by Government on 11th had proved sufficient to cope with the disturbances that had taken place. The situation in the morning of the 12th was perfectly calm. People had begun to be impressed with the fear of police and military action. The proclamation of the Martial Law, therefore, at about 9 a.m., of the 12th appears to the Committee to have been wholly uncalled for and unnecessary. The translation of the notice issued by the military officer under whose charge the city was placed was as follows:—

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MILITARY SENT INTO THE CITY.

"(1) The military will fire on a crowd of more than ten persons.

(2) Any man seen outside his house between 7 p.m., and 6 a.m., and not halting after being warned will be killed by bullets.

Ahmedabad, 12th April, 1919.

Sd. G. S. FRASER,
Officer Commanding, Ahmedabad Brigade."

The notice is couched in widest terms. It did not contemplate any notice to be given to a crowd of ten to disperse before it was fired upon, nor did it take account of the nature of the crowd. This led to innocent persons going on peaceful vocation being killed. The same remarks apply in a far greater degree to the continuance of the Martial Law regime on the 13th and 14th when it was revoked.

THE CAUSES.

To sum up, therefore the causes of the disturbances were.

A. Remote.

(1) The economic hardships resulting from the war.

(2) The political awakening and the consequential consciousness of the people.

(3) Apprehensions relating to the Reforms and the attitude of Europeans and Anglo-Indians towards them.

B. Proximate. —

(4) The passing of the Rowlatt Act.

(5) The sudden arrest of Mr. Gandhi.

(6) Firing at Prem Darwaja, and.

(7) False rumour of Miss Ansuya's arrest.

WRONG MEASURES.

As regards the measures taken to cope with the disturbance the Committee submits that.

(1) It was a serious mistake not to have stationed any police or military piquets at the important centres in the city on the morning of the 11th.

(2) The firing on the 11th where it took place would appear to be dictated by necessity and,

(3) The proclamation of the Martial Law and the notices isqued under it on the 12th 13th, and 14th, were absolutely unealled for and unnecessary.

ADDRESS TO DR. MACKICHAN.

TRIBUTES TO HIS WORK IN CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

MEETING OF WILSONIANS.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College, was presented with an address by the past and present students of the College and members of the staff on his retirement from India, Sir John Heaton presiding in the absence of H. E. the Governor, on account of ill-health. Sir George Lloyd had written through his Private Secretary: "His Excellency wishes me to write and say how extremely sorry he is at being prevented from coming to say good-bye this afternoon.

"He feels that he cannot let the occasion pass without sending you a short message of thanks for all the fine work you have done for so many years in this Presidency and all good wishes for your future at Home. The cause of University and collegiate education owes a deep debt of gratitude to you. You have throughout your carrier been a source of inspiration and an object of affection to all who came in contact with you.

"His Excellency wishes you a long life and all prosperity in the years to come."

The Director of Public Instruction had also written a letter of appreciation.

Professor P. A. Wadia said he had known, during his sixteen years of experience, many different sorts of principals and professors. He had known one man, now a principal of a Government College, who insisted on every Indian addressing him with the word "Sir." Dr. Mackichan had treated them as colleagues, not as inferiors but as friends, not as suspects but as men, who sacrificed wealth and material ends, and not as salaried wage-earners shirking their work. His great sympathy, his great insight had rendered him extremely popular in the College. Dr. Mackichan was instrumental in getting the Government to remove the loyalty pledge which the teachers and the professors had to take at the instigation of Lord Sydenham. Referring to his activities in the University the speaker said these were the days of experts, and they had an expert for everything; but Dr. Mackichan's was an education broad-based on culture and he together with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. G. K. Gokhale had fought for that cause. They all bade him farewell with the deepest feelings of regret.

"A STRICT DISCIPLINARIAN."

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said he had joined the Wilson College 35 years ago, and Dr. Mackichan was then the Principal of both the College and the School, and he, therefore, spoke to them as a past student. Dr. Mackichan's connection with them had remained unbroken since 1875. He had served the College for 45 years, 30 years on the Syndicate and had been Vice-Chancellor four times. He was a strict disciplinarian, but he had a soft corner in his heart for all his students and did his best for them. He always remembered his students in his prayers. He was now going to his native land to enjoy his well deserved rest. Had he been a lawyer he would have retired by this time with lakhs and a knighthood; had he been a doctor he would have retired with lakhs, but without a knighthood perhaps; but as an educationist he was retiring without either lakhs or a knighthood, but with the gratitude of thousands of students. He would bid him farewell by saying: "God bless you Sir, for you have well served the students and this country."

Mr. H. D. Banaji, a student of the College, then spoke eulogising Dr. Mackichan's service to the cause of education and to this country. If Dr. Mackichan had spent only 25 years in Scotland he had spent 45 years in India for the furthering of education and he had always the good of the students at heart, and they were deeply thankful to him.

Sir John Heaton said Dr. Mackichan's influence in the College had been pre-eminent and very strong. The object of education was to teach the students to be true and to observe truth, and observe truth in every-day matters. They never knew the truth about people until they knew the worst and the best, and students were always very responsive to all that was best in their teachers. Dr. Mackichan had been amongst them for very many years and there was not a single student in the College, he thought, who did not bear his stamp either consciously or unconsciously. That was a consolation to Dr. Mackichan in his retirement.

Sir John then presented Dr. Mackichan with the address which was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket.

DR. MACKICHAN'S REPLY.

Dr. Mackichan after thanking them for the kind words said by the various speakers, said it was well-nigh 45 years since he landed on these shores. During that long period the ties that had bound him to India had grown stronger; his life had been rooted in this land and they could understand that to sever those ties, to uproot that life was a process that was full of pain. He now said to them his parting words under the cloud of a great sorrow. But it would be a poor return for all the love and kindness and affection that they had lavished upon him if he indulged in his own feelings and in any way spread throughout that assembly an atmosphere of sadness. He asked the students to look rather to the great future, the future which lay before them in the new era, towards which they were all hastening. In accepting the address of appreciation he was willing to accept those descriptions of himself and his labours amongst them, as a correct picture of the ideals which he had set before himself in all his life and work before them. Professor Wadia had referred to the characteristic element which had been found in the College and that could be summed up as "mutual confidence." The source of every good influence that had flowed from the institution, was based upon the spirit of confidence between the members of the staff, both European and Indian. It was a great pleasure to him, and to those with whom he had worked, to realise how many years they had spent together in happiness without a single unpleasant moment, without a single dissension. Prof. Wadia had given expression to a feature of their College life, which he hoped would ever be characteristic of it, and that feature they owed not to their efforts simply, but to the great tradition which he had inherited in that institution. When he came to India he became an heir to such a tradition as that. It was just at the close of Dr. Wilson's life, when he had accomplished so much in bringing together Indians and Europeans, in this land, in intimate sympathy. To that tradition of union between Europeans and Indians, of which he was the inheritor, they all desired to be his followers—when the leaders of both the communities trusted each other, esteemed each other and valued each other friends. Those were the traditions to which he became an heir, and he should have been utterly unworthy of them if he had failed to walk in the footsteps of those that had gone before and enter into fellowship and communion with all the men in this land in the course of his work and life. Where could that be advanced to a greater extent than in a college? There he had ample opportunities of cultivating the spirit and in his conduct with those young men, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis, he found the greatest joy of his life, and amongst them he found his truest and most enduring friends. (Cheers.) The spirit which had animated that night had brought him to realise the great truth that anyone who could do a great service to a country, could easily succeed in securing the enduring gratitude of its people.

He went back to his country with a measure of joy, feeling that he was leaving behind him in this country a large number of friends, and although he might be separated from them by distance he would never be separated in spirit. Through whatever scenes he might have to pass, he assured them that the memories of this College, the visions of this place, would haunt his life. So long as he lived, he would be able to discern clearly the lineaments of many of those whom he had seen in this land. This college was a college of thirty students when he came here, but now they had hundreds of students. Wherever he went, in this city and in this Presidency, he met his former students and graduates of this college, occupying high positions in all parts of the Presidency with honour and distinction both to themselves and to the college. Amongst all of them he had found a spirit of loyalty, devotion and pride in the name of a Wilsonian and an earnest desire to prove themselves worthy of the college to which they belonged. Nothing gave him greater delight than when he moved round this Presidency amongst those whom he knew as students lying with each other to show him their tokens of affection and who bore a reputation as loyal and worthy men. A college which had rendered services like these must be worthy of a country, and he was proud of it.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY REPORT.

Coming to the question of the Calcutta University Report he said radical and thoroughgoing changes in the University system were foreshadowed by him and advocated by him years ago in connection with the local University. He was not an advocate of a sudden change; but when a period came and a change was needed he would say "let us have a change. Let it be thoroughgoing and let it be comprehensive." Such a time was before them now and great changes were coming and such changes were needed in every part of India and he hoped that the Bombay University would not prove conservative, but truly liberal and progressive, and they would see the University of Bombay enter upon a newer and higher stage of development.

He left them at a time of great development in the life of India. British Parliament had just passed a great measure of reform, and they were now called to enter into the first instalment of their inheritance. They would remember that when their King-Emperor proclaimed at Delhi, his message to India was summed up in these two "Sympathy and hope." Just within these last few days there has come to them a proclamation from the gracious Monarch in which they saw the realisation of that sympathy and the beginning of the fulfilment of that hope. If they wanted to know how they could work this new era, fruitful for the good of their land, let them remember that it could only be by the manifestation of that spirit on which so much emphasis had been laid that night, the spirit of mutual confidence and trust. This measure of reform must give to India an assurance that Britain desired the advancement of India and that those who had passed that measure were sincere in their wishes that India should have full self-government. They must prepare themselves by confidence and trust in the Government and in one another and thus prepare themselves for the greater development in the self-government of this country. Sympathy and hope had been shown by those who pushed this measure through, against organised opposition, fighting for India, "Trust them and they would see you through. Remember that all these things have come to you as a result of the progress which education had made in this country. For the fuller results they must look again to education. They must look to the spread of enlightement in India. That was the only security for a true self-government. They must enlighten the people and educate the people, enlighten not only in things intellectual, but also in the higher things of the spirit. Then he referred to the social service work done by the shedents during the last epidemic and said "it is only when India is trained for this unselfish work, only then will India realise her own true self and her own true freedom." Referring to the Peace Treaty he said they had been confronted with human selfishness on all sides and that was at the root of the unrest of the world. Nothing but the thought of doing good to others will restore the stability. (Cheers).

With a vote of thanks he the chairman by the Revd. John Mackenzie the proceedings came to end.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

Legislative Department:—Mr. L. Morshead, I.C.S. is appointed Additional Member Legislative Council. Mr. W. F. Rice, resigns as additional member. Sir John Wood replaces Lt.-Col. Holland as additional member.

Home Department:—Sir Verney Lovett resigns Indian Civil Service.

The following prisoners are removed from Ceylon to the Andamans, K. N. Kapuruhamy, P. Kalawa, S. M. Fernando.

Education Department:—Powers under the Epidemic Disease Act will be exercised by the Bengal Government to prevent outbreak of influenza and acute pneumonia.

Public Works:—Mr. N. G. Dunbar reverts to Bihar and Orissa.

Revenue Department:—Major E. O. Wheeler and Capt. E. A. Glennie are reappointed Assistant Superintendents on probation in the Survey of India.

Foreign and Political Department:—Sir F. Stuart Resident Hyderabad has six months' leave and Mr. C. L. S. Russell with officiate. Nawab Sir Abdul Quiyum retires from service.

Finance Department:—Mr. Srinivasa Ayyar officiates as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay vice Mr. Milne granted six months' leave.

Commerce Department:—Mr. C. Simpson becomes Member Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. Wood.

Railway Department:—Construction of Kasta Coal Fields Railway has been sanctioned. Mr. H. D. Creedy is posted to Hukong Valley, Railway Survey.

Army Department:—The following promotions are made in the Indian Medical Service:—Majors to be Lt-Colonels, J. D. Graham, G. A. Sprawson, M. Mackelvie, W. Lapsley, W. A. Cardy, W. H. Coppinger, A. Spitteler, J. C. Oxley, L. J. M. Deas, W. M. Houston, W. D. A. Keys, G. T. F. Young, J. Cord, A. Chalmers, W. G. Hamilton, S. R. Godkin. Major R. Strachey, I.A. is promoted Lt.-Colonel. Colonels H. R. Meade and C. O. O. Tanner Indian Army retire from the service.

RUSH IN THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me some space to give publicity to the following lines in your world-renowned paper?

The inconvenience which the passengers are suffering from, for want of adequate accommodation in the trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, is indescribable. In consequence of insufficient accommodation in the trains between Church Gate and Grant Road the passengers are generally put to great trouble. In every compartment of the carriages the passengers from 15 to 18, in place of ten, are huddled together on week-days, showing thereby how great are the sufferings of the passengers in the morning and evening. The number of passengers travelling by these trains (most of them are office-going passengers) is so great that every day five or six persons are seen standing between the two benches. Passengers are sometimes accommodated even in the guard's van.

One or two third class carriages more attached to these trains, may put an end to these troubles.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. KRISHNAN.

Girgaum, Jan. 9.

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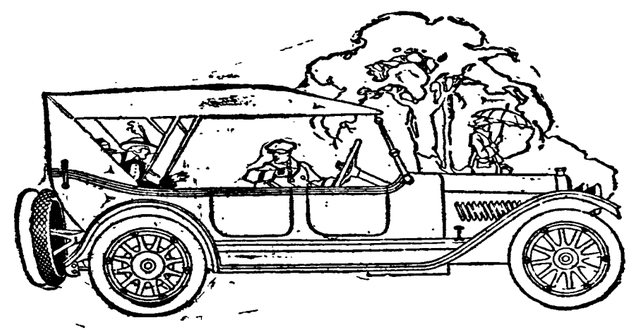

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A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari and other two patients, has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum Nos. 963, 1906 and 2024 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-1-19, 8-11-19 and 6-1-19 writes:—

Sp. gravity 1033; 1006 and 1015 colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil, sugar, nil.

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1033 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal, Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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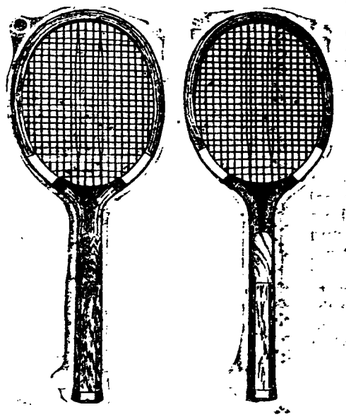

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LORD SINHA.

DRAFT OF MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to draft an address to the Right Hon. Lord Sinha of Raipur on his arrival in Bombay, and to make all arrangements in connection with the presentation of the same, have submitted the accompanying draft address for the approval of the Corporation:—

THE DRAFT.

To
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD SINHA OF RAIPUR, P.C., K.C.;
Under Secretary of State for India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay offer you on behalf of the City, our hearty welcome on the occasion of your present visit to the country of your birth. We esteem it a privilege that we should be permitted to tender to you on your arrival our congratulations on the unique distinction you have achieved in being the first Indian to attain to an important position in the Ministry and to be elevated to the Peerage.

Your career has been one of unexampled success. When the reform scheme, with which the names of Lord Morley and the late Lord Minto will always be imperishably associated, came into operation, you were the first of your countrymen to be called to take a share in the executive Government of the country. The manner in which you discharged the duties of the high office of Law Member in the Government of India, while it reflected the greated credit on you also demonstrated the fitness of Indians to fill the highest positions under the Crown.

After your return to the practice of your profession, you were selected President of the Indian National Congress in 1915, when you gave expression to the views of your countrymen with the restraint and dignity which have always characterised your acts and utterances. Thereafter, you had the honour of representing your country at successive sittings of the Imperial Conference. You had also the rare privilege of being one of India's spokesmen at the historic Peace Conference and a party to the most momentous document that has ever been compiled in the history of the human race. When the great honour of office in the Ministry and of a Peerage was conferred upon you, your countrymen felt assured that you would worthily uphold the high position to which your character and capacity had called you. Their expectations have been amply fulfilled. As Under Secretary of State for India, your skilful piloting of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords has elicited the warmest admiration of all. Of the many services you have rendered to this country, the part you have taken in shaping the first measure of responsible Government that India has attained to, has been the most notable, and entitles you to the lasting gratitude of your country.

A new era of freedom and progress has been heralded by the great reform scheme which has now received the Royal assent. It will afford many opportunities to your countrymen to distinguish themselves in the goverament of this country and we feel sure they will take full advantage of the reforms and prove themselves worthy of the privileges extended to them. While they will remain ever grateful to you for your invaluable work in this direction, they will find fresh inspiration for service and sacrifice in the noble example of patriotism which you have set before them.

We wish you health and strength and trust that in the future you will continue to render the same devoted services as in the past, and that you will add fresh lustre to a career of which all who labour in the service of India have reason to be justly proud.

INDIAN (IMPERIAL) POLICE.

16 OUT OF 32 RECOMMENDED TO GOVT OF INDIA FOR SELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 10.

In a Press Communique issued on the 24th November, 1919, it was announced that 32 European candidates, who had served in the war, had passed the qualifying examination for the appointment to the Indian (Imperial) Police held on the 2nd and 3rd October 1919. Of these the following 16 have been recommended by the Selection Committee to the Government of India for appointment:—(a) Lieut. A. J. King; Lieut. G. A. Swift; (b) Capt. E. V. G. Day; Lieut. M. P. Labouchardiere; Lieut. J. R. Seller; Lieut. H. R. Swinburn; Capt. O. G. Grace; Lieut. G. A. Pearce; Sgt. A. J. Kennedy; Lieut. H. W. Warner; Lieut. J. P. W. Robertson; (b) Lieut. P. T. Barber; (b) Lieut. R. Wilson; (b) Lieut. A. D. Brown; Lieut. Oneil Shaw; Lieut. H. E. Sabine; Person marked "A" is also a candidate for the Indian Civil Service. Person marked "B" are also candidates for the permanent Commissions in the Indian Army.

These candidates will now be required to produce medical certificates that they are both medically and physically fit for active outdoor work in the plains of India. On production of those certificates they will be appointed as probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police.

"A POONA GREVANCE"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the remarks of "Terrier" to the grievance of "Disgusted" I am the proprietor of the Cafe de Luxe which was mentioned by "Disgusted." I knew nothing about this grievance or the remark about my restaurant mentioned therein until it was pointed out to me by a friend.

As "Terrier" has made a rather rude comparison in respect of Poona restaurants, viz.,—Chalk and Cheese—I would like him to point out what he means by this expression as to the relative qualities of the restaurants, also if the same refers to my restaurant I think "Terrier" should make his meaning clear or send me an apology.—Yours, etc.,

Z. E. LACE.,
Proprietor, Cafe de Luxe.
Poona, Jan. 9.

THANKS TO LORD CHELMSFORD!

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN IN LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 10.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee to-day Major Ferrar, the Deputy Commissioner, presiding, Choudhri Shahabuddin moved a resolution offering the Lahore Municipal Committee's loyal homage and profound gratitude to the King-Emperor for his Royal Proclamation and conveying thanks to Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha for the eminent services rendered by them to India in connection with the Reforms Act. The first part of the resolution was seconded and carried unanimously all present standing. When the second part had been moved, Colonel Golding, speaking as a representative of the non-official European community, suggested an amendment to the effect that Lord Chelmsford's name be added to that of Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha, he being a joint author of the Reforms Scheme.

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Flemind. Lala Duni Chand who attended the meeting for the first time after the release, opposed the addition of Lord Chelmsford's name on the ground that although his Excellency was a joint author of the Reforms Scheme he had subsequently receded from the position he took up before and made himself responsible for the famous (?) Despatch on the Reforms.

At this stage the President remarked that he did not wish politics to be introduced. Col. Golding said the omission of Lord Chelmsford's name would amount to a vote of censure and the President said that the moving of that resolution was ill-advised.

Col. Golding requested Choudhri Shahabuddin to withdraw that part of the resolution as the majority appeared to be against the inclusion of the Viceroy's name. The resolution was withdrawn.

WELCOME TO LALA DUNICHAND.

Choudhri Shahabuddin then moved another resolution offering congratulations to Lala Duni Chand on his release and welcoming him back as one of the most upright and useful members of the Committee.

The resolution was seconded and accepted.

Mr. Duni Chand thanked all present for the welcome they had accorded to him.

DELHI'S WELCOME TO ALI BROTHERS.

THEIR VIEWS ON NEED OF HINDU-MOSLEM UNTIY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Ali brothers arrived here to-day and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. The streets were decorated and large crowds watched their progress through the city. Replying to an address of welcome, both Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali emphasised the importance of the Hindu-Moslem unity as the only means of achieving their national ideal and thanked Messrs. Gandhi, Malaviya and others for the interest evinced by the Hindus in the Khilafat question.

THE SUGAR PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The sugar problem arises out of several very different consideration. In fact many will feel that the Government has moved not a day too soon in this matter. When we note the enormous expansion of the sugar industry in England, Germany and America, we cannot but deplore the absence of corresponding efforts in India.

As the Indian Sugar Committee are aware that the world supply of sugar is insufficient to meet the demand, and that, accordingly, the retail price of sugar will be shortly increased with a view to economising consumption. The Empire is crying for sugar. What the Committee should do is that, to investigate the probable effect of the introduction of any schemes of irrigation, both as regards existing areas under sugar-cane and areas likely to be brought under sugar-cane. Apart from the existing areas under sugar-cane, there are vast tracts of unoccupied waste land in India, which I venture to believe, could with advantage be placed under sugar-cane cultivation.

The British Empire is the greatest sugar producer in the world, yet it is indebted to foreign countries for something over one-third of its total consumption. Of course, there was a time when Indian sugar was exported to Europe and England; but the total production in those times is not known to us. India now began to import sugar, and it should be ascertained whether it is not possible to improve the position by scientific and technical research. It is therefore the duty of the Sugar Committee to investigate the problem of sugar in India in its broadest aspects and to see whether the efforts can be developed. If so it is even possible that in the future she may again become an exporting, instead of an importing, country.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. KRISHNAN.
Gingaum, Jan. 9.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has decided to summon the Glass Secretary to the Treasury to discuss the question of new loans to Europe.

* * * * *

An official note issued in Singapore says that a permission has been given by the Indian Government to export ten thousand tons of rice immediately from Rangoon and the Government hopes to send full requirements for January.

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...ANCIENT IN-...dar, M.A., Cal-

...ste guilds exist in ...age communities are ...inct. It is interesting ...literary and other records ...e institutions were and what ...hey discharged from time to ... They are so old that their origin ...annot be traced, particularly because our ...ecords are fragmentary. The exact meaning of a word in the Rig Veda, which is translated by some as a community of traders, is disputed. But nowadays we know so much of the history of man all over the world that the existence of guilds of traders and artisans among Vedic Indians may be taken as a sociological fact. We learn more about them from later literature.

Association for common purposes was a necessity in the state of civilisation of which we have evidence in ancient records. From Buddhistic literature one may learn that caravans of traders traversed long distances and that they were protected by a special police. One of the eighteen guilds mentioned in the Birth Stories was that of workers in stone. It is probable therefore that stone masons were not unknown before Asoka, though palaces, temples, and pillars of stone might not have been common before his time. Artisans were perhaps better organised than traders, but such distinctions are not of much importance. The guilds were influential and rulers were anxious to secure their good will and support. The descriptions of some of them may be conventional and exaggerated, as for example when we are told that a village was inhabited by a thousand families of smiths. The guilds financed artisans, received deposits from them, and constructed works of public utility, like temples and tanks. They helped the poor, especially in getting marriages and other ceremonies performed. The rates of interest charged by them on loans appear to have ranged from 9 to 12 per cent. They arbitrated in domestic disputes. In times of danger they might call upon every family to take part in the common defence. The artisans were not mere toilers. Some of them might train themselves as fighters and keep off robbers. The services of those who lost their lives in the defence of their homes were not forgotten. Stone monuments on which their praises were sung have survived to this day. The Mahabaratha recommended that a king's advisory council should consist of 4 Brahmans, 8 Kshatriyas, 21 Vaishyas, 3 Sudras and 1 Suta. Modern politicians may notice that the agricultural and industrial interests were more largely represented than all others put together. Brahmans did not predominate, as is often alleged, though they might have been recommended by writers on polity and chosen by kings as advisers partly because they were learned and respected, and partly because they were less likely to join in conspiracies through personal ambition. But history records famous exceptions to the rule.

In very early times the heads of tribes were often elected. Similarly those who attained to kingly power appear to have been elected. At any rate they assumed the crown with the approval of the people, which was formally expressed at the time of the coronation. Several tribes are mentioned as "king-less". Their Ganas or ... were evidently republics. No word has now retained the special sense of a republic. Janapada-Rajya must mean a republic, but it is forgotten, because the form of Government is itself forgotten. These republics might have been oligarchies. The place of the king might have been filled by the heads of several guilds. The coins issued by them bore the name of the people and note of any ruler. This is a more convincing proof of the corporate capacity in which they acted than the negative statements that certain tribes had no kings. Among the tribes or republics that issued coins Mr. Majumdar mentions the Yaudheyas, Malavas, Audumbaras, Kunindas, Vrishnis, Sibis, and others. Most of these were in the neighbourhood of the Himalayas, but they were scattered about even on the plains, where their subjugation by adventurers was easier. Kautilya mentions twenty-six republics. They might not have very large and they eventually disappeared. But they existed for centuries and Mr. Majumdar's account of them is of the highest interest and value.

A NEW ART JOURNAL.

With a view to encourage the Culture of Fine Arts in this country a quarterly Art Journal—The Indian Academy of Art, is going to be published on the 15th day of the coming new year. Contributions from all the leading Artists of India representing various aspects of Pictorial Art such as Painting, Sculpture, Photography, Applied and Decorative Art, with notes and criticisms, will be included in the journal. The first number will contain reproductions of works by Messrs. S. Hesh, J. P. Ganguli, H. Roy Choudhury, A.R.C.A., P. S. Joshi, B. C. Law, A. Choudhury, etc.

THE LATE DR. TESSITORI.

(YB G. K. N.)

The end of the war has not seen the beginning of the sojourn of continental scholars in India as during pre-war times. Two brilliant exceptions nevertheless are noticeable: Professor A. Foucher of the College de France and Dr. L. P. Tessitori. Professor Foucher is known as the master of the Buddhist archaeologists. It was at the instance of Sir Ashutosh Mukerji, that the last month the University of Calcutta honoured itself by bestowing on him the degree of Doctorate. I have had the pleasure of more than once noticing in these columns the unrivalled productions of Dr. Foucher. The other scholar though better known because longer resident in India has not been the subject of literary appreciation in this presidency. It is melancholy to contemplate that almost the only full notice of his life and career should be connected with his obituary. For, according to the information received by his friend and admirer the Jain preceptor Vijayadharma Suri, it is sad to note, Tessitori died suddenly at Bikaner last week. Dr. Tessitori was an Italian. His nation continues its contribution to Eastern researches. If on the one hand it is a matter of pride and credit to Italy that the great scholarly representative of hers has published and is still at work on the most exhaustive and elaborate history of Islam published in any language, it is discouraging to weigh that Prince Caetani's labours are singularly devoid of sympathy with the subject of his profound investigation. In a certain sense Dr. Tessitori surpassed the orientalists of Italy. At the early age of twenty-five while still in his native Udine, he had made himself familiar with several sister dialects which preceded Gujarati as she is wrote to-day. In a letter to his friend, the Jain preceptor, Tessitori wrote on the 6th of June, 1913:

"I am engaged in a study of Prakrit Apbhrimsha and the mutual relationship of modern vernaculars. I have found some old Gujarati manuscripts in the local library of Florence. I am endeavouring with their help to discover the origin of old Gujarati from the Apbhrimsha."

Long before that Dr. Tessitori was already far enough advanced to conduct his correspondence in Hindi. He published a grammer of the Marwari dialect in the "Indian Antiquary." To the same journal he contributed "the Jain Version of the story of Soloman's judgments." The Italian scholar had acquired his intimacy with Hindi and its unexplored linguistic ramifications without the help of oral instructions. As Shri Vidyavijayaji described in an article devoted to his friend, the late Dr. Tessitori was a sound student of Jainism. He was the translator in Italian of the Upadeshamala, Dhruvavairagyashataka and Indriyaparajayashataka. His critical examination of these texts is worthy of study. His degree of Doctor of Philosophy was earned by him by his thesis on the Ramayan of Tulsidas.

It was the one aspiration of Dr. Tessitori to reside in India and to pursue on the spot his favourite studies. It was not till 1914 that on his application to the India office the Italian enthusiast was appointed Superintendent of the Bardic and historical survey of Rajputana. Since he joined his office he has published the following works.

1. A catalogue of the books on Bardic and historic works relating to Rajputana.
2. A report of his activities since 1915.
3. A report of his activities of the year 1916.
4. The edition of a Marwari text concerning the Rathod Prince Ratansingji.

Dr. Tessitori preferred to do his journies on foot after the manner of the Hindu sage. He travelled with the Jain Sangh for several stages in Rajputana. The late scholar had made Bikaner his headquarters where he had established a museum. It is sad to contemplate the sudden period put to a life of erudite concentration on part of a sympathetic Westerner. The war has taken a heavy toll of University professors in Europe. In India Sir John Marshall has a project on hand to suitably commemorate the life of his subordinates killed in the war. A more comprehensive scheme for posthumous honors to all devotees of learning in India may incidentally be recommended to the Director-General of Archaeology who is in touch with the educational heads of the country. It will be some time before we have authentic news of the scholar-soldiers of the continent, especially Russia. We only learn indirectly that some of them like Mironov, who was studying the works of Haribhadrasuri, are participating in romantic adventures. The place of the European incumbents in India is filled naturally by Indians we still need further assimilation of the principles of method and organization of the Occident but it may be hoped that the scarcely commenced operations of Tessitori in a fresh rain of encouraging esaploration may now be permanently incorporated with the Archaeological Department whose sympathetic Director may appoint, if possible, a suitable Indian to continue the pioneer spade-work of the deceased Italian in Rajputana. If the India Councel was so generous towards mediaeval antiquities as to create a billet for a foreigner,—a man inadded to his avocation—it should not at any rate abolish a post which did not come in for retrenchment even during the regorous economising ordinances of the war times.

HAFIZ. ODE I.

Cup-bearer kind, fill up the bowl,
And gently take it round;
Though love seems easy sure at first,
It causes pain profound.
The morning breeze that touched her locks,
A fragrance sweet has spread;
At thought of those rich-scented curls
How many hearts have bled.
Dye red with wine thy surplice pure.
If so thy master say;
The seasoned traveller knows full well
The customs of the way.
What peace or joy can I expect
In place where beauty dwells;
When warning for the start is rung
By the caravan bells.
The night is dark, the waves are wild,
The whirlwind churns the sea;
What does the cosy landsman know
What terrors compass me.
Each crude and self-willed act of mine
Has earned for me disgrace;
How can a secret hidden be,
Done in a public place?
If thou her grateful preserve seek'st,
From her ne'er distant stay;
Who sets his heart upon her love
Must throw the world away.

S. P. KANGA.

Hyderabad, Deccan,
Gosha Mahal,
January 1.

JAILS COMMITTEE IN MADRAS.

CHILDREN'S COURTS ADVOCATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The Jails Committee commenced its sittings in Madras at the Council Chamber this morning. Mr. Hannyington, Deputy Inspector-General of Police was the first witness examined. He said that with the exception of three settlements in the Presidency namely Tuticorin, Aziznagar and Kavali all the settlements were managed by the Salvation Army and witness would prefer the Salvation Army to manage the criminal settlements from the administrative point of view. There should be boarding schools attached to the criminal settlements where the children could be brought up. In reply to a question witness pointed out that at the Salvation Army incurred no expenses in running the settlements, the expenses being met by Government. The zeal of the Salvation Army officers was a valuable asset and they managed the settlements cheaply.

Mr. G. F. Paddison was the next witness examined. He said that the great difficulty in dealing with the criminal tribes lay in the incorrigibles and a settlement for incorrigibles was a necessity which was under the consideration of the Government. Witness was satisfied with the way the Salvation Army managed the criminal settlements and had not heard any complaint on the score of the Salvation Army's being a proselytising agency. He would not restrict the religious work of the Salvation Army but there could be no objection at the same time to giving a chance to religious other than Christianity in the criminal settlements.

Mr. J. H. Melville, Inspector of European Schools who then gave evidence said he was strongly in favour of children's Courts as a part of the machinery for dealing with children and young persons. Witness then gave an account of the various jails and reformatories and settlements he had visited when the Committee rose for lunch.

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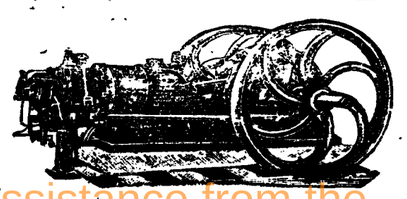

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